COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Established 1848. ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1884. No. 17, Vol. XXXVII.

Sorgo Department.

National Sugar Growers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

President—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.
Vice Presidents—Capt. R. Blakely, Minnesota; D. F. Kenner, Louisiana; X. K. Stout, Kansas; A. Furnas, Indiana; C. F. Clarkson, Iowa; A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. G. Williams, New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ill.
Secretary—F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville, Ills. Treasurer—J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. Porter, of Red Wing, Minnesota, is the inventor of a steam evaporator that will make sirup in eight minutes and no stopping to change batches either. Sorgo readers may write him for his descriptive circular.

Success in Iowa.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: As I saw last spring you reported that we were starting a sorghum factory at Belle Plaire, I think you would like to know how we are getting on. We succeeded in getting sixty acres planted, but the cold, wet weather the last of May killed the last acre. We got thirty acres of it replanted the first week in June. But then came the early frost before we had crushed a stalk, but we went on and worked up the thirty acres of cane with no hopes of sugar. Running all our test sirup into a large tank, we were surprised in the latter part of December to find 300 gallons of mush sugar in the bottom of the tank. We took seven gallons of this and run it through a centrifugal of N. L. Brown's and secured 35 pounds of good brown sugar. The balance of the sugar we melted into molasses and sold. All told, we had 2,550 gallons of molasses from the thirty acres. Retailed our best at 65 cents for a single gallon, 60 cents in five gallon kegs, and 50 cents by the barrel, parties either paying for barrels and kegs or returning them. Had sold out our entire make by February 25, 1884.

We intend to run the factory at Belle Plaine another year on a larger scale: to make sugar when we are sure it will pay." N. L. Brown & Brother, of Clifton, Tama county, also ran a large sorghum factory last fall. I understand they intend enlarging their works and engaging in the sugar business quite extensively. Sorghum sugar is retailing here in Elberon 14 pounds for $1, and it is good, too. The only fear we have is, that the business will be overdone. Let our Government take the tariff off of sugar and molasses and our business is done. But with the start we have, if the tariff can be maintained five years, we can hold our own and make sugar with the best of them. The business will then be conducted in large factories, the expense of making sugar cheapened by experience (that only gives wisdom), and the small dabsters that are making only an inferior article of molasses, that injures the business, will give way. The sorghum business, under the fostering care of a good government, can grow to be nearly as productive of wealth as the great iron interest has. L. P. W.

Elberon, Iowa.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Herewith I renew my subscription for the grand old RURAL WORLD. It is the best and the cheapest paper in the land on all farming interests, but especially is it valuable to every man who cultivates the Northern sugar cane; indeed I cannot see how a man, even though he grows but half an acre, can get along without it, unless it be those experts we hear so much about, and even they can learn from the experience of the practical farmers given in the columns of your paper.

But supposing they cannot learn they can teach us who want to, and my old schoolmaster used to teach his pupils that that kind of giving away was the best mode of keeping. Let us hear from them oftener then, for it is, and ever must be, a pleasure and great gratification to do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

We want more information, for instance on the use of Bisulphite of lime, and think that you should select the best information you have published, and your experience, embody all in one article, that we may have it handy and correct shape ready for reference.

In regard to coal oil barrels for sirup, I would say that, I have used them many times and could never detect any flavor of the oil. I prefer to put the sirup into the barrel luke-warm, and leave the barrel open until it is cold, keeping them out of the sun and in the dry, for any to be used for sirup will leak if wet with water, for the water will swell the wood and the sirup absorb all the water out of it, thus shrinking it again, and make the barrel leak.

I clean my barrels with lye and then with lime water, but I believe a heavy coating of thin mud very good.

ANTON ADAM.

McLean county, Ills.

Bi-Sulphite or Sulphur Fumes?

COL. COLMAN—It is not much worth while for a small fry like myself and others to attempt to instruct others on the sorghum question. It is true that I have been in the business most of the time for twenty-five years and always aim to have the best machinery obtainable and have so far succeeded in manipulating cane juice so as to satisfy my customers, and yet I think my place is with those who only ask questions. Many persons who write for the press do so mainly for the purpose of seeing their name in print, or rather to have others see it, and what they do say mystifies rather than enlightens anyone. Such has been to much the case with those who write to instruct us in the use of lime, sulphur fumes and bisulphite of lime. One class of writers oppose the use of lime and for no other reason than "because they never used it." No one who has ever used lime as a reagent intelligently will discourage its use. The use of lime destroys the strong taste in the sirup that is peculiarly sorghum and thus makes it more palatable.

I use a sulphur bath to bleach the cane juice, and lime to destroy the free acid in it. I use Folger's covered evaporator, and find the front compartment a splendid defecator of juice thus treated. I have no trouble in making good sirup, and such sirup too, when once sold will find a welcome again. I sell on the jobbing house plan, supplying my customers the year round. At the commencement of the working season, I know where my market will be, and manage to hold my customers by giving them good sirup at reasonable prices, and by strict honesty in giving them just what I sell them or rather better than the sample. I think bisulphite of lime is more convenient to use than sulphur fumes, if it will answer the same purpose. Can anyone tell us who has used both? I pass my sulphur fumes over a water box to purify them. I see some use the sulphur bath without this water box. Can some of them inform us how effective it is? Some one recommends putting water in the wash bottle in making bisulphite of lime, instead of the oil of vitriol. Will it do as well? Who has tried it?

Brother Anderson says it takes 24 hours to make bisulphite of lime. Others say "just a little while." If, when we slacken the fire under the retort, we should cut the connection between the barrel and jar by a safety valve, to keep the bisulphite from rushing back, why not bung up the barrel and set away at once. Adieu! Long life to Col. Colman, and prosperity to the RURAL WORLD.

P. S. M.

Independence, Kas., April 19.

Furnace and Defecator.

COL. COLMAN—Sir: I will give you a few items how to make sirup with the least cost, which I hope the readers of the RURAL WORLD will experiment on to their benefit.

In the first place I will describe my furnace, which is 25 feet long, 28 inches wide inside, 30 inches high, 14 inches below grates, and 16 inches above. My flue is made of galvanized iron, 11 inches in diameter; here is one thing I have experimented on; you make your flue too large and burn more wood and lose more heat. You must have a good tight furnace front, and a good damper in front to regulate the draft; your flue will give 65 square inches, your front must be about one-third less, because cold air will expand when heated. Fill up your furnace back of your grates, sloping about three inches to the foot to within three inches of the evaporator.

My evaporator is 3 feet wide, 21 feet long. Now, when your fire gets too hot, slide off the draft instead of opening your furnace door, which will cause a loss of fuel. I can make, on this plan, 100 gallons of sirup with one-half cord of wood, and can make from 100 to 180 gallons per day.

It is owing to how high the juice test about the number of gallons you can make in one day. I do this with myself and two hands and two horses; and you can do more yet with the heat from your furnace in this way. Build your furnace long enough to put a defecator on the back end, build the back end two feet higher than the front part, go to the machine shop and get a defecator made with iron flues through it, like the flues in an engine boiler, make the ends of your tank of boiler-iron, have holes cut near the bottom, large enough to put in iron pipes 1 1-2 inches in diameter; have threads cut on them so you can screw them in with a pipe-wrench, have threads cut longer on one end of your pipes than the other, so you can turn them back to screw in the other end. Now take planks and cut grooves in the end to fit over the ends of your defecator and fasten them together with iron rods, put elbows on one end of your flues and 12 inches more pipe, and let them project down into your furnace, lay bricks and mortar close around them, put some more pipe on the other end and let them go into your chimney, put dampers in your furnace, so you can turn the heat through the flues in your defecator, and you are ready for business. If any one tries this plan, please let me know how you succeed through the RURAL WORLD—put a door in the back of your chimney and you can clean your flues when you wish to. Yours truly, A. P. C.

Cunningham, Indiana.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I am much pleased with Mr. C. M. Schwarz's article in the RURAL of March 20th, on which he hinges the success of lime—bisulphite of lime on defecation. Now, I am content to make sirup, and want it O. K. or No.

Have used lime and made good sirup; true, a little off in color, and am willing to go to the trouble and expense to defecate properly under Mr. Schwarz's instructions.

Now, let Mr. S., give us a primary lesson in defecation. Of course I expect it will be simple; if it is, all the better, let it be to those in this instance, that make about 80 gallons of sirup in 10 or 12 hours, and as in duty bound, thousands of such operators will ever pray.

P. S. I use a pan somewhat on the Cook style. J. T.

Delta, Iowa.

T. J. C., of Shiloh Hill, Ills., writes, "I am wanting to buy a second-hand corn crusher with a capacity of two tons per hour. Parties who have such a mill to dispose of, would do well to advertise in the RURAL WORLD. Should the season be favorable, there will be five times the acreage of cane grown that was ever planted before in this vicinity.

Planting and Cultivation of Cane.

In reading what others have to say about planting and cultivating of cane, I find much that I do not agree with, as some tell about drilling in with wheat drill and dragging and cultivating crosswise, which plan I think all wrong, as I do not want to trust to a cultivator or harrow or drill to thin cane for me, as they will generally take out a whole hill or none.

My plan is as follows: First, I will say that my land is sand prairie, and I calculate by all means to have the land fall plowed, and then in spring when I get ready to plant, I take a Dix harrow or an Acme and go over the land across the furrows and square with the furrows which will kill all of the weeds which have made a start.

Then after the Dix harrow has made a start of one-half day, commence with another team to harrow, angling from corner to corner of what the wheel-harrow has done with a slanting tooth smoothing harrow, lapping enough so as to be sure and cover all of the ground. This leaves no marks to bother the man driving the planter, as the gauge mark is hard to follow sometimes if it is harrowed the same way that you plant. The next thing is seed, which should be well screened so as to work even. The next point to be noticed is the kind of a planter. E. W. Deming, in issue of Dec. 20, says that the seed should be planted at a uniform depth of one-half inch—which is correct—and that there is no planter made which will do this. This is a grand mistake, as I have one, and have had for five years a planter that will plant at any depth desired, and plant it even. It is a Standard Slide drop with Barnes' wire check rower.

But it will do no more than any planter will do which has gauge shoes to regulate the depth, and whereas he says to plant ten pounds of seed per acre, I only plant between one and one-third to one and one-half, which gives of southern grown seed about ten to twelve to the hill. Three and one-half feet each way is the distance I plant, and commencing the second morning I can plant right along and only be one day behind the Dix harrow; and the check rower enables one to work both ways in good shape, which anyone is obliged to do unless they use the hoe, and that in a large field I find myself unable to do in this section. I had in 160 acres last season, and instead of being a month planting, I plant 15 acres per day right along. And another great benefit of planter is the wheels rolling down the soil on the seed so that it does not dry out, and besides, the person riding the sulky cultivator knows within an inch where to look for the plants. And besides, the horses will follow the planter wheel mark, which allows a man to give almost entire attention to the working of the shovels, and the grand ultimatum is that he can do a first class job with no more labor than corn requires. I have had cane planted in this way to come up in one week or a little less.

I have had fields of cane planted as above in which nearly every hill was there; have counted 150 hills without a miss when cultivating, which I think is as good as anyone can say.

I believe in working up as close as possible at first, and farther away at each succeeding time over. My planter has a drill attachment, which I can use planting at a distance of 13, 15, 17, 26, 30, or 34 inches; but for anything but planting on new prairie sod, I consider it worse than useless, for I have tried to raise corn that way, and after being at a loss of $500 or over, I gave up the experiment, and nothing would induce me to plant either cane or corn and work it only one way; and as to drilling, I would for one as soon think of sowing broadcast and letting it take care of itself, which it cannot do only on wild sod.

I believe in keeping the cultivation running as long as I can without breaking down, never saw any bad effects of late cultivation if not too close or too deep. Hoping these remarks may be of some benefit to new beginners, I remain as ever, Fraternally yours,

F. M. S.

Dannville, Wis.

To D. J. B.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In RURAL WORLD of March 13, by D. J. B., of Jones county, Iowa, stating that he had obtained the best results by planting cane in hills and having the stalks stand about six inches apart in the row, and of planting seed one-half inch deep, and further says that he is satisfied that he can get thirty per cent more from a given quantity of ground in drills than in hills. Now if D. J. B. will state through the RURAL how he plants, if with drill, how he governs the drill to plant one-half inch deep and how he gets his canes six inches apart in row, it will be obliging to many cane growers.

W. H.

East Carlton, N. Y.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Please kindly correct the following errors in my letters to Mr. Brulay—published by you in RURAL WORLD of April 17th. In manufacturing super-phosphate I wish to say, to use 60 pounds of sulphuric acid to 100 pounds of bone, and not 60 pounds of bone to 100 pounds of acid. Also, I desire to say, it is of no advantage to use an excess of sulphurous gas in juice, instead of saying that it is of advantage to use an excess of sulphurous gas in juice.

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige me and prevent misleading your readers. Yours very truly,

HENRY STUDNICZKA.

New Orleans, La.

If any reader of the RURAL WORLD has seed of the original Chinese variety of sorghum and will send me an ounce or a few ounces of it I will send him the stamps. D J. BISSELL.

Anamosa, Iowa.

Burning Bone Coal.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Your sample copy received. The paper is just what I need, as I have about $2,000 invested in sorghum machinery. This winter I have been reworking sorghum of crop of '82. Very dark and bitter, have used considerable *Bone Black*, and people here are very much interested. Will you aid us with some simple and cheap plan of reburning the coal. Can you give us some illustrations of some method (simple) of revivifying the coal, also the address of dealers in bone coal in your city. There is a great deal hinging on this business here. Enclosed please find subscription money.

H. C.

Bellfountain, Wis.

Successful Sorghum Culture.

In the fourth annual report of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station for 1883, some interesting facts are brought out, or various statements corroborated, as to the actual amount of sugar contained in sorghum. Careful extraction, made in the laboratory, of all the sugar in a fair crop of sorghum grown on good corn ground, indicated a total of 3,963 pounds per acre; while, by the ordinary process of grinding and pressing out the juice in mills only 1,558 pounds of sugar could be obtained—making a poor show for the present imperfect methods. An improvement would be likely to open in future a large business, as there are 45,000,000 pounds of sugar brought in and now consumed in New Jersey every year. The establishment in Cape May county, the largest in the State, uses the sorghum from 964 acres, one-half being Early Amber and the other half Early Orange, and they have worked up 6,761 tons of cane and made 282,711 pounds of sugar and 55,000 gallons of sirup. The business has been satisfactory and appears to be permanently established.

Agricultural.

Advertising in the Rural World Pays.

From hundreds of similar testimonials which have already from time to time appeared as written we select the following. Thoroughbred stock breeders will learn from these where they can advertise to the best advantage:

J. W. Stillwell & Co., Breeders of Holstein Cattle, Troy, Ohio, under date of January 2nd, 1884, write: "Your paper is a live one, and I can truthfully say has paid us better than any other paper that we have advertised in. We have at all times found your men willing and eager to do anything honorable to aid their patrons. We have the RURAL WORLD credited with the sales of at least 80 head of our Holsteins—advertised in it. We can also say that it is ably edited, and backed by splendid men in the office, who are always polite and courteous—none better."

Russell & Akers, Breeders of Poland China Hogs, Warrensburg, Mo., after remitting in full for their advertisement the past year, and ordering it continued for the present year, under date of March 1st, say: "Our sales made through your paper the past year have been very satisfactory. As an advertising medium we consider the RURAL WORLD second to no paper in the country."

H. V. Pugsley, Breeder of Merino Sheep, and Secretary of Missouri Wool Growers' Association, says, under date of January 1st, 1884: "I have ads. in ten different papers; all of which have helped me; but I am satisfied that COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD cannot be beaten, and if I had to drop all but one, I should retain COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, as it has brought me buyers from Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri—something no other paper has done.

David A. Watts, Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Sumner, Ills., under date of January 2nd, writes: "I am well pleased with my investment with you in advertising. Your paper reaches a class of men that are progressive, enterprising, pleasant to deal with, and, withal, have the means to buy what they want. I have made a great many shipments during the past eight months to readers of the RURAL WORLD in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and have received inquiries from Dakota to Maine from those who had read my advertisement in the RURAL WORLD—showing the magnitude of your circulation. I am pleased to say that the stock I have sent to your readers has given the best satisfaction."

H. V. P. Block, Breeder of Blooded Stock, Louisiana, Missouri, January 1st, 1884, writes: "For years I have had my card as breeder in your valuable paper, and am so well satisfied with results that I wish to continue it till otherwise ordered."

Jos. E. Miller, Breeder of Fine Stock, Belleville, Ills., under date of January 4th, writes: "You ask how I like the RURAL WORLD as an advertising medium? Why, bless your heart, you keep me in a peck of trouble answering inquiries, and you are robbing me of all my cattle. I have sold over $3,000 worth to RURAL WORLD readers in the last few days, and the goods are still at buyers threatening to swoop down on me for all I have. And all of this has been stirred up by your excellent journal."

H. B. Scott, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Sedalia, Mo., and member of the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Short Horn Breeders' Association, writes: "I have been a patron of the advertising columns of the RURAL WORLD for several years, and find the correspondence it brings me is from a substantial class of farmers, who are not writing to find out simply where the cheapest stock can be brought, but are really desirous of knowing where the best is bred, and what is for sale in the herd. My business connection with the RURAL WORLD has been entirely satisfactory."

H. Reinstedler, Wholesale Dealer in Farm Machinery, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "Since I have been in business in St. Louis—now twenty-three years—I have been a constant advertiser in the RURAL WORLD, which is the best evidence that it has paid me. I think the RURAL WORLD the best medium in the West to reach intelligent, progressive, wide-awake farmers, and take pleasure in recommending it to all advertisers."

Herman Roesch, 2124 Fairfax Ave., St. Louis, says: "I tried your paper, with a view of stimulating home trade, but when I received orders and letters referring to my advertisement in the RURAL WORLD from nearly every State, I became convinced of its large national circulation. I shipped more birds, fowls and dogs to parties who had read my advertisement in the RURAL WORLD, than to the patrons of half a dozen poultry journals combined."

Condition of Crops in Missouri.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The reports of crop correspondents to this office are often quite interesting and useful in suggestions. Many report cattle as healthy, and these from the severe winter. This state of facts has led many to suggest that shelter is now demanded. Will the warning of this winter be heeded? We shall see. The increasing value of hay and corn, and decreasing fertility of soil, requires more than ever economy in feeding, and the preservation and use of the manure, neither of which can be well accomplished without shelter. In this connection I see that the average sale value of tame hay, as reported, averages ——— per ton. These figures may be high, but must be a bad exaggeration, unless economy in its use is called for. From the severe winter a heavy loss of pigs is also noted. I regret to note that correspondents note very frequent losses from hog cholera. The frequency of complaint was a surprise in view of the fact that so little has been heard from this disease through the papers. I am satisfied that it is wrongly characterized in many places. In this connection I note also a general complaint of the poor results of corn feeding from the corn of 1883. Among the many commendable changes reported, I quote the following from Elias Elston, of Elston, Cole Co: "Wheat culture in conjunction with clover, once the exception, is now the rule with farmers in this locality; the crops being alternated the clover paying as well as the wheat, to say nothing of its fertilizing effect. Finally I am pleased to remark that the producing quality of the farms in this neighborhood (owing to the utilization of manure and the culture of clover) has materially advanced during the 5 years last past." Let the change go on until Missouri grows its present amount of wheat on one-half of present area. The present wheat market makes it opportune to ask whether we shall furnish always the raw material to enrich other lands. Respectfully,

J. W. SANBORN.

Columbia, Mo., April 14th, 1884.

Feeding Too Much Corn.

Can the great truth be too often repeated, if it be a truth—that corn is not the food for working animals, or for growing ones? It is a serious truth known to thousands of observing, experienced farmers, that it causes two-thirds of the sudden deaths among healthy horses. And yet people go on feeding it carelessly year by year. The poor man, whose all is in his fine team, will pride himself on his fat corn-fed horses. Let any reader of this keep a record for one year. of the deaths among the work horses and mules of his neighborhood, that are under ten years of age, and the known or probable causes, and he will agree with me that corn is the cause of two-thirds such deaths, and perhaps of half the disabilities. Had we not seen whole nations of men pursuing an equally fatal course, with regard to themselves and children, in the matter of strong and poisonous drink, it could not be believed that such ignorance and folly could exist. Only lately I knew a blear-eyed person who has expended hundreds of dollars to cure his eyes, and who knows by repeated experiments, that abstinence from his daily rations of grog for one month, does more towards complete cure, than all his doctoring. I knew of this man's permitting a fine blood five hundred dollar mare, to feed at a trough full of corn with his fattening animals, and eat at all times of corn, to satiety. When warned, he drawled out, "I want to see her fat, good corn never hurt anything." His mare became a beautiful object—"fat as butter," and just then laid down and died.

I venture the assertion that hog cholera becomes intensified just exactly as corn falls in price, and almost disappears when corn reaches its highest price. Let some persons take note of this.

Yes, that magnificent grain, that grand source of wealth, that beautiful object when growing in the fields, that most useful product of man's labor, corn, has literally become a curse to us by our abuse of it. It can be demonstrated that it cannot be produced for less than 50 cents per bushel, yet thousands of hard toilers grow it year after year, and sell it for twenty cents, and wonder why they are poverty-stricken. They feed it so wastefully, one might suppose it cost nothing—all this is the result of ignorance and folly. Along this river are hundreds of persons who feed cattle and neglect to give them hay, saying it is waste of time and stomach room to feed anything but corn—ignorant that hay contains properties essential to the existence of the cattle, and so aids digestion that much less corn gives more fat with hay.

Those who have pursued plans more in accord with nature, and feed their stock with variety, and give their horses and mules barley, oats, and sound hay, chopped feed, some roots, etc., assure me that they make more money out of one-fifth the corn they formerly used, and have healthier animals, and that their farms are in better condition.

A. B.

Cause of Clover Sickness.

Among farmers of every class the cause of what is known as clover sickness in the soil has often been extensively discussed withouut resulting in the deduction of any satisfactory conclusions concerning it. The old theory was that the roots excreted and left in the soil some material injurious to the subsequent growth. This being exploded by later observation and investigation, gave rise to other notions with regard to it. One good authority ascribed it to the decay of vegetable material within the soil, but this did not stand the test of experience. Another attributed it to the attacks of fungus growths; but crops subject to such attacks never present the same appearances as clover-sick crops. Kutzleb doubtless comes nearer the truth in the conclusions drawn from the results of his examinations of a district affected with this peculiar malady. He believes that it is due to a deficiency of potash in the soil, and especially in the subsoil; and this seems altogether reasonable when we consider the demands of the crop as regards this element of mineral nutrition and as compared with other crops. Thus we find that, while a crop of say two tons of clover hay requires about eighty pounds per acre of potash for its production, a crop of wheat yielding twenty-five bushels per acre consumes only about thirty-six pounds for the same area, while a good crop of oats requires only 13.58 pounds of this constituent. The ordinary plan for curing clover sickness seems to be the rational one—that is, breaking up the land and sowing it to some other crop, thus resorting to rotation for the maintenance of fertility. But if this should prove undesirable at any time, it the hay crop should be the more desirable and important, the difficulty may doubtless be removed by the application of some good salt of potash to the crop. Such compounds are to be found in the chlorides and sulphates now imported from Germany. The application of a comparatively small quantity, say fifty to 100 pounds per acre, will serve to restore the soil to its primitive condition of fertility, and greatly increase the quantity of hay secured. Application of lime to clover often operates beneficially also, and its more extended use cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of farmers, since it is undoubtedly one of the most important fertilizing agents at our command.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Agricultural Notes.

—It is generally accepted now that an average temperature of seventy degrees during ninety consecutive days is necessary for a successful crop of corn or of cane.

—Reports to the departments at Washington say the area sown to winter wheat is 27,600,000 acres, and that the average condition of the crop at present is 95, against 80 in April last year.

—Some extended trials made in Wisconsin in regard to the value of salt on wheat, seem to prove that a dressing of from one to two bushels per acre added from four to six bushels to the increase, and that it favored earlier maturity and a stronger straw.

—The following is strongly recommended by those who have used it as a cheap, durable paint for out-buildings: Fifteen gallons of petroleum, eight gallons of linseed oil, one-half gallon of Japan varnish, and one hundred pounds of yellow ochre. These are the proportions used by a farmer in covering several out-buildings, dimensions not given.

—Russia cultivates sixty per cent. more land than the United States, and has sixty per cent. more horses, yet this country has nearly double the number of cattle, upwards of a million more sheep and four times as many pigs as Russia. Great Britain cultivates less than one-quarter as many acres as the United States, has less than one-fifth as many horses, one-quarter as many cattle, upwards of half as many sheep, and less than one-tenth as many pigs.

—Clean up! Begin with the privy, and make thorough work of it, says the *Farm Journal*. Then go to the well, spring or cistern. Pump or bail them out; scrub, wash and whitewash the walls. Look to the drains! hoe them out, and dose them with lime wash. Rake up rubbish of all sorts, and divide it between the wood pile. manure pile and lumber pile. Then to the stables, pigpens, chickens house, etc. Sweep, dust and whitewash. As you value your health and that of your family, clean up!

—The *Country Gentleman*, reporting its experiments in sub-soiling during the past season, claims to have had best success with potatoes. With this crop the increase in yield over those planted in the ordinary manner was about thirty-three per cent. in quantity, while the quality was much improved, the tubers being larger, fairer and less affected with rot. The results with corn were less flattering, although an increase of about twenty per cent. was secured. The improvement in the crop of potatoes was certainly sufficient to make it worth while for farmers in general to give the plan a thorough trial. Small potatoes, cut, were used for seed.

—Manure should be applied upon the surface, says an experienced farmer, as much as possible. Top-dress your grass after mowing in July or August under a burning Summer sun; top-dress in the Fall, before and during the Autumn rains; manure the surface while snow is on the ground, while the March winds blow, and while the April rain falls. Manure your grass, instead of your corn and wheat, broadcast, at any time when you have manure and leisure, and I will guarantee that you will be abundantly satisfied with the result.

—Every spring there is more or less complaint about seed corn, and many farmers who would otherwise raise excellent crops of corn are damaged seriously by the delay of planting their field a second time, having used in the first instance inferior and in many cases worthless seed. No time should be lost in selecting seed corn now. If it is not possible to obtain it at home, buy from some neighbor and do not send into another State unless absolutely unavoidable, as the soil and climate of the locality where the seed is grown may differ so much from that of your home as to interfere very materially with the development of the crop. And in all cases where it is decided to send away, be sure to deal with none but reliable and trustworthy dealers. Perhaps in no other line are there so many swindlers and sharks as in the seed corn business.

—A writer speaking of the benefits of green manuring makes the following strong points in favor of this method: The crop restores to the ground all those minerals and saline elements that are taken by the little spongioles for the plant. It also returns to the soil those elements such as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbonic acid that are absorbed from the atmosphere. Thus by plowing down this crop there is not only returned that which came upon the earth, but also all or nearly all the gasses absorbed. As a natural consequence the ground is made richer by this addition. If the process be repeated the effect will be increased, though not in proportion to the gain at first time. A soil that will grow anything at all can with care and the use of this method be reclaimed and brought back to fertility. Farmers of Europe have in this way made productive large tracts of waste ground. The same can be done in this country.

H. A. Willard, one[illegible] pastures that have [illegible] sixty years and up[illegible] show no signs of failu[illegible] go through the dairy re[illegible] pastures, and it is the u[illegible] mony of those who have t[illegible] are yielding better returns in [illegible] any recently reseeded grounds. [illegible] seen old pastures plowed and resee[illegible] and put in meadow when the ann[illegible] crop for a few years was large, but wh[illegible] put back again in pasture they ga[illegible] poor returns, and took years in obtaini[illegible] a nice, thick sod. It may be said that th[illegible] fault lay in reseeding; that a greater va[illegible]riety of seed should have been sown, a[illegible] timothy, the clovers, orchard grass, blue grass, red top, etc. Our farmers, generally, seed mostly with timothy, clover, and red top, using the ground at first for meadow, and afterward for pasture. What we want—and it is that which usually obtains in old pastures—is a variety of grasses springing up in succession, and those that will bear cropping, so that pastures will afford a good fresh bite from May to November."

"Justice" in speaking of farmers says:

1. They have ten votes to seven of all other occupations.

2. They have votes enough to carry any election.

3. They can effectually put an end to the extortions of railroads, which take one bushel of every two the farmer raises.

4. They can put men farm[illegible] in Congress and the State [illegible] for every one they now hav[illegible]

5. They can make th[illegible]ws in all the States.

6. They can secure the [illegible]ment per hour for hand work th[illegible]ed by brain work.

7. They can have all the [illegible]d luxuries now enjoyed by [illegible] which prey upon them.

8. They can combine them[illegible] a compact body.

9. They can co-operate, can[illegible] one another, and if they do so [illegible] the world—or

10. They can continue to be [illegible] drudges they have been, the pre[illegible]ery cunning politician, lawy[illegible] speculator in the land.

—At a recent meeting of the [illegible] Farmers' Club the following was [illegible]

In the discussion on paints I [illegible]prised to note that the cheap[illegible] paint of all that I have any k[illegible] was not mentioned. A re[illegible] paint, for it is nothing but swee[illegible] milk and water lime (ceme[illegible] chemical union that takes place [illegible] the lime and the caseine of [illegible] probably produces the film of s[illegible] which endures the weather in this cou[illegible]try for years. I built a building in 1859 or 1860 for a carriage house, stable and granary, of well sawed, unplaned lumber, stock boards one foot wide battened with square undressed two-inch battens, put two coats of this paint on the body of the building, and painted the trimmings, painted (the base, cornice, door and window frame,) with per oxide of iron and oil, a reddish brown, and it was not until last year that I thought it needed another coating of the same, which cost me:

For brown paint, oil and putting on.....$4.[illegible]
For skim milk, water lime and putting on 3.[illegible]

Total.....$7.[illegible]

The building is fifty two feet front and twenty four feet deep, and high gables with sixteen feet side posts.

Flock of Merino Sheep, the property of H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo. President of the Missouri Wool Growers' Asssociation and Secretary of the Missouri Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.

The Shepherd.

Wool Shrinkage.

—The dirt and grease in wool is not all that constitutes the shrinkage to the manufacturer. To the dealer in scoured wool it is different; he need only estimate the soluble matter in the wool and what will readily separate by scouring. To examine this matter carefully we must first assume a perfect staple from skin to tip. Such a sample of wool, when carefully scoured by the regular methods, will give a satisfactory result through every process through the mill to the case. If scoured by the naptha process the wool will be cleaner, as every particle of animal grease will be removed not only from the outside of the fiber, but the very marrow will be removed. This does not injure the fiber as it would be by the old process, were it possible to get equal cleanliness. But, as we have said before, the shrinkage of wool is not all in the scouring kettle, unless it is perfectly sound from skin to tip, which is not often the case. Probably the greatest amount of shrinkage comes from tender wools, which waste in every process from the wool room to the finished goods. In this case the shrinkage is not all actual loss, but turns up in a largely increased amount of waste and flocks at the mills and gigs. Tender wools are produced chiefly by drouths, which very materially curtail the feed. In such cases the animal life must be maintained, consequently the fleece and offspring are the sufferers. The expert can detect the tender places in wool with the naked eye, and can locate the time of drouth with a good deal of certainty. Dead "tip" is another source of unsatisfactory shrinkage. This rarely accompanies tender wool, for it is usually caused by an opposite condition, or in wet seasons when there is much rain. The animal oil is washed and rubbed from the outer surface of the fleece, allowing it to wear away and become dead. This dead "tip" will not be all lost in scouring, but much of it will be lost in the dye kettles and through every after process. [illegible] ly different from [illegible]gh it is more tender [illegible]n the tenderest wool [illegible] of food or sickness. [illegible]e is entirely out of it, [illegible] like dirty cotton fiber [illegible] is entirely dead and prac[illegible], and whatever percentage [illegible]e it should happen to be, is [illegible]vely lost to the manufacturer, for it [illegible]ld be impossible to hold such stuff in [illegible] through the various machines. This [illegible]one of the troubles the carder has to [illegible]tend with without knowing what it is [illegible]at produces it. This is one of the [illegible]hief causes of "specky goods," "twitty [illegible]laces," "nibs," and "rough yarn." It [illegible]s hardly likely that the agent who bought [illegible]uch wool from lack of judgment will enlighten the carder and spinner, even if he has discovered the cause himself. He will rather let them struggle through the lot.

Every overseer in the mill should thoroughly understand the wool he is working, as his labors would become much lighter. How often a finisher of woolen goods gets on a new lot when he is not aware that the stock has been changed. He puts the usual work on, and, in a short time finds that he has a tender piece of goods. He is surprised, but never thinks of charging it to tender wool, but rather to his own carelessness. We are writing now of our fine mills, where all fine wool is used. In mills where cheap goods are made the same effect is [illegible]duced by a too liberal use of short st[illegible] We do not allude to cotton as mix[illegible]sh wool, for when that is mixed [illegible] it always strengthens it, an[illegible]vener, stronger thread. Th[illegible]ers for our worsted mills are [illegible]udges of wool, for the re[illegible] test of wool shrinkages, af[illegible]red, is continually before th[illegible]ost sensitive machine, in [illegible] noils, and the original esti[illegible]inkage they are as capable of [illegible] any one engaged in the [illegible]re of wool. After estimating [illegible]age by scouring, tender wool [illegible] tips are the next things for [illegible]sideration. If it is true that a [illegible]ber is a better judge of wool [illegible] manufacturer of fulled goods, [illegible]t? Possibly because a card will [illegible]most any kind of stock, while a [illegible]combing machine rejects every[illegible] that is not right. It is impossible [illegible]shoddy or any of its distant re[illegible] through a wool combing machine, [illegible] may be safe to give the ma[illegible]it for teaching its owner how [illegible]ool. This may be a peculiar [illegible]ace this in, but is it not so? [illegible] yet much to learn of the [illegible]hy of wool shrinkages and wool [illegible]g, and we are always glad to hear [illegible]hinking men on this and similar [illegible]bjects.—*Cotton, Wool and Iron.*

Ticks.

—J. R. Walker of Weathersfield, Vt., writing to the *Mirror and Farmer*, suggests the following remedies for ticks: "First, tobacco water, second, carbolic acid, one gallon to twenty gallons of water; third, hand picking; fourth Scotch snuff; fifth, mercurial ointment; sixth, Dalmatian insect powder. He suggests dipping lambs in strong tobacco water, but that is considered dangerous by many. The carbolic acid may be used as a dip or poured from a coffee pot or oil-can into openings in the wool where the ticks are most plenty. Some men make the snuff by pulverizing tobacco, which they raise. The mercuiral ointment should be mixed with seven times its bulk of lard and thoroughly rubbed on the skin.

Fatal to the Sheep.

A Newcomerstown, Ohio, dispatch says: "A peculiar malady termed "grub" is just now carrying off many sheep in this section, and sad havoc is being made among some of our wool growers' flocks. The disease is caused by a worm called "the grub," and is a very distressing one. The egg of the worm is deposited in the nostril of the sheep in July or August by a peculiar kind of fly, and the grub hatches out in March and begins burrowing toward the brain, which, when it penetrates, kills the animal at once. There is no known remedy for it. The worm is about the size of a common grub worm, and has the gimlet appearance of that worm. Mr. Richard King, a prominent farmer, lost thirty of his finest sheep, and other farmers have lost nearly their entire flock."

"GRUB" IN SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR: I saw in your last week's weekly and the week before, an account of a new disease in sheep, called "grub" in the neighborhood of Newcomerstown, O., and that it was killing a good many sheep in that locality. It is not a new disease, but so far as my observation has gone is very rare. Over fifty years ago, I had a pet sheep that became affected with that disease, but we could not tell what was the matter with it. It got down and lay two weeks or more, and could neither stand nor walk, but still would eat. A cousin, living with us at the time, saw in old almanac an account of some person putting snuff in a sheep's nostrils, for some kind of a disease. We, to try an experiment, procured some snuff, or pulverized some tobacco, and held up the sheep's nose and poured a quantity of it in its nostrils, which made it snort, and blow violently. It blew out four or five of the ugliest-looking grubs anyone ever saw, and similar in looks and size to the grubs in the backs of cattle. In an incredibl[illegible] short time the sheep was up and e[illegible]ng grass and lived several years after that. In fact, I think it got up immediately.

The writer of the article published in your paper says there is no remedy for it, but this remedy proved perfectly efficacious in the only instance I ever tried it or heard of it being tried, and I think it eminently worth a trial, as it is simple and easy. This might possibly benefit some one by publishing it.—*Albert Shotwell, in Republican.*

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry on a Large Scale.

Mr. D. W. Andrews, Lynnfield, Mass., keeps poultry on a large scale, and his operations are described in the *American Cultivator* as follows, by J. J. H. Gregory, who visited the hennery:

It is surrounded on three sides with rocky, wooded hills, and has in front a pond, while a stream of water, which is rarely dry, runs through the middle of it. The area occupied by the poultry coops is but two or three acres. I had a kindly reception by Mr. Andrews, who frankly answered my many questions. Mr. A. has been in the business about thirteen years, ten of these at the place he now occupies. He keeps about 1500 hens through the winter, and 4,000 or 5,000 during the summer and fall. He changes them, raising his own chickens every two years.

The breed he has selected as, on the whole, the most profitable is a cross made by breeding pure yellow Leghorn roosters to pure white Brahma hens. He uses old roosters for breeding purposes. He sets his hens (I understand he does not use an incubator) all along the course of the winter and spring, and markets many broilers in April. The broods average eight or ten each, but of these he raises but about half, owing to depredations from foxes, weasels, mink and owls from the woods close by. He gives them one warm meal a day, each morning, which consists usually of boiled fishes' heads and onions, thickened up with meal. For the remainder of the day he gives them all they will eat of oats, corn and wheat screenings. Occasionally he mixes a little sulphur with the meal. Has had no trouble from disease of any kind, and to my eye the fowls were in the finest of health. In summer he gives them free range, and they ramble beyond his bounds into the woodland around. In winter they are cooped up.

The close coops have a single patch, and are 12x12 in the open portions, and 6 1-2x12 in the inner or close part. The outer part is two laths high and entirely open at the top. The close part has glass sashes in front, covering a space 2 1-2x9 feet. There is one low entrance for the hens. The coops are continuous, built in ranges, having from seven to twelve in each range. There is a narrow, unbroken passage way in the back part of the close portion through each range. Along the passage way, lathed off from the coops, feed and water vessels stand by each coop accessible to the hens. There is an opening for ventilation about ten inches square on front, and at near the highest portion of the close coops. The roosts are strips of board but little above the ground, with board floor beneath to catch the droppings, which are cleaned off daily. The coops are thoroughly whitewashed inside and out once or twice a year with ordinary whitewash. The roosts and parts near are thus whitewashed several times. The floor of the inner coop is covered with sand, which is removed as deep as it is dark colored each spring, and sold for manure at $6 per cord. The droppings from the roost are sold to tanners for forty cents a bushel, and bring about $300 annually. About fifteen hens are allowed to each rooster.

There are twelve ranges of coops, having from seven to twelve coops in each range. The ranges themselves are about sixty feet apart. Powdered oyster shells lie scattered about the ground. In most of the open coops remarkably healthy plum trees were growing. The coops and grounds were very neat and clean. Mr. Andrews employs two hands the year round to aid him in taking care of his fowls and marketing the product of his poultry barn.

As to the profit of the business—the winding-up question with which the live Yankee challenges every enterprise—Mr. A. stated that he estimated it from $1.25 to $1.50 each hen. I inquired among some of my friends who were his neighbors, and found that they were all agreed that he had made a profitable business of his hennery and gave me some facts to prove that it must be so. I passed a most interesting half-hour in examining this successful poultry farm.

—Poultry demands good care and good feed to be profitable; and to succeed in raising poultry a judicious system of feeding must be followed, for fowls will not pay if half starved, and their condition is not much improved when over-fed, for they will soon become fat, lazy, and useless both breeding and laying.

The Apiary

Review of the Honey Market.

The following from *The Grocer and Country Merchant* of San Francisco, on this subject, will convey an idea to our apiary friends of what their produce is bringing in the market:

Throughout the season choice comb and extra white extracted have found custom at good figures. The market is now practically bare of what may be termed fancy qualities. There is considerable off-grade honey still offering, and prospects are not encouraging for a clean-up of this stock, except at very low figures.

Present indications are that the coming yield will be large, and in excess of any crop since 1878. As the local consumption will only absorb a small proportion of a large yield, and as the figures current here for some time past have been too high to encourage large shipments to distant points, it is probable, if the crop proves as large as now anticipated, that prices in 1884-85 will show a lower range than they have in the season nearly closed.

Although the population of the coast is steadily and rapidly increasing, the local consumption of honey is not so large as it was some years ago. Honey is now regarded as more of a luxury than a necessity, and as a consequence, only strictly choice is in favor with local buyers. The decreased local consumption is to a great extent due to the abundance and cheapness of fruits during late years, encouraging the more extensive use of the latter by persons of ordinary means.

The number of cases received in this market during the past six years is as follows:

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
January.....	100	1,640	295	1,758	167	605
February....	146	2,419	22	989	68	393
March.....	18	1,273	128	334	420	34
April.....	20	943	44	771	684	200
May.....	971	398	73 7	121	213	287
June.....	1,650	232	2,952	202	669	631
July.....	4,339	32	2,808	662	1,053	948
August.....	7,324	110	4,883	883	2,613	2,151
September...	9,663	115	7,027	1,428	2,592	3,177
October.....	6,475	261	3,322	1,661	2,750	2,446
November...	5,595	711	2,160	998	1,068	1,253
December...	2,636	308	2,404	901	1,183	1,679
Totals.....	38,337	8,443	26,782	10,658	14,489	13,804

Receipts in barrels and kegs for the past four years were as follows:

	Barrels.	Kegs.
1880.....	1,156	126
1881.....	456	84
1882.....	391	23
1883.....	3	2

Receipts from January 1, 1884, to date, 370 cases.

Exports for the past six years by sea and from San Francisco, and by rail from interior points, have been as follows:

	By Sea from San Francisco. Cases.	Lbs.	By Rail from S. F & Interior. Lbs.
1878	4,978	518,714	1,254,989
1879.....	13,675	.....	214,216
1880.....	7,890	150,806	861,050
1881.....	8,849	62 700	378,370
1882.....	3,612	.....	527,680
1883.....	6,963	.....	266,400

Of last year's shipments overland, 90,720 lbs. were sent from San Francisco, 174,630 lbs. from Los Angeles, and 1,050 lbs. from Sacramento.

Exports for 1884 to date by sea: 1,953 cases from San Francisco; by rail, exclusive of March shipments, 5,070 lbs.

Since the first of June last, receipts have been 12,684 cases, 2 barrels and 2 kegs. Allowing one-third of the cases to have been comb honey, we have the following showing in pounds:

	Pounds.
Extracted (8,456 cases.....	1,014,720
Extracted (barrels and kegs).....	1,009
Comb (4,228 cases).....	253,480
Shipped by rail from interior.....	118,340
Total.....	1,387,549

The above total does not include stocks consumed or still held in the interior, or shipments by sea from Southern Coast points. There are unknown quantities, but if they could be definitely arrived at, would beyond doubt materially increase the figures showing last year's product.

Assuming the unknown quantity the past season to be about the same as it was in 1882, last year's yield appears 220,000 lbs. less than in the preceding season.

Knabe Pianos for Brooklyn Schools.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE DAILY NEWS.]

The award of the contract to supply the Brooklyn, New York, Public Schools with twelve Pianos has been made to Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., this being the entire number required. The award was made after a test of merit, the Board of Education having determined to secure the Piano which they believed to be the best in the market, without regard to the difference in price. After a thorough examination and comparison, the Knabe Pianos were unanimously chosen.

Delicate and Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.

—"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year; since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.—MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.—"A tour of Europe that cost me "$3,000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop "Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' "nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use except to persons desirous of obtaining a medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com. Inter'l REV.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years and tried your Hop Bitters and it done me more good than all the doctors.

MISS S. S. BOONE.

BABY SAVED!

We are thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

Durham is historic. It was neutral ground during the armistice between Sherman and Johnson. Soldiers of both armies filled their pouches with the tobacco stored there, and, after the surrender, Blackwell's homeward. Soon orders came from East, West, North and South, for "more of that elegant tobacco." Then, ten men ran an unknown factory. Now it employs 800 men, uses the pink and pick of the Golden Belt, and the Durham Bull is the trade-mark of this, the best tobacco in the world. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco has the largest sale of any smoking tobacco in the world. Why? Simply because it is the *best*. All dealers have it. Trade-mark of the Bull.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE action of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Most Popular Medicine Extant

Allen's Lung Balsam

A REMEDY THAT WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

THE LUNG BALSAM Has cured Consumption where other remedies and physicians have failed to effect a cure.

THE LENG BALSAM Contains no Opium in any form.

THE LUNG BALSAM is strictly pure and harmless to the most delicate person.

THE LUNG BALSAM Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses.

THE LUNG BALSAM For Croup is a safe and sure Remedy. Mothers, Try it.

THE LUNG BALSAM Should be used at the first manifestations of a Cold or Cough.

THE LUNG BALSAM As an Expectorant has no equal.

CAUTION.—Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S Lung Balsam, and take no other. ☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Cincinnati, O. Proprietors.

☞ SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS

To Purify the Blood.

DR. WEAVER'S SYRUP

Is warranted superior to any compound now in use for completely curing all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ☜

A. J. CHILD,

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT And Commission Merchant.

209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Orders filled at wholesale prices. Consignments received and highest market prices obtained for

Grain, Wool, Hides, Furs,

And all kinds of FARM PRODUCE.

PROMPT REMITTANCES MADE.

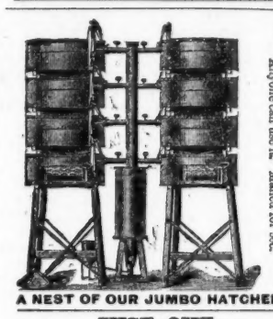
Agent for Plows, Acme Reapers and Mowers. Indiana Cultivators, Buggies and Spring Wagons, Jones' Stock Scales, Sewing Machines, and a general line of Farm Implements. Fertilizers and Fence Wire.

Steam Evaporators

BEATS THEM ALL. AUTOMATIC. 'FINISHES, SKIMS AND ALL. Send for circular, to WM. A. HERRING, South Allen, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

FAY'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF MANILLA ROOFING

Resembles fine leather; for Roofs, Outside Walls, and Inside in place of plaster. Very strong and durable. Catalogue with testimonials and samples FREE. Established 1866. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.



A NEST OF OUR JUMBO HATCHERS.

JUST OUT

The JUMBO BABY INCUBATOR

Without Batteries, Springs, Weights or Clock-Work, is the most simple yet on the market. Holds 12 dozen Eggs.

PRICE, $30.00. DOUBLE, $45.00.

First to use electricity and first to abandon it. Gold Medal at Toronto, also at Louisville. The latter exhibit, our 450, and sold as high as 700 chicks in one day. Send stamps for circular and instructions how to work.

AXFORD & BRO.

Cottage Grove Ave. & 45th Street, CHICAGO.

DARNELL'S PATENT FURROWER & MARKER

Leaves the earth well pulverized at bottom of furrow. Marks any width from 2½ to 5 feet, and from a mere mark to 6 inches deep.

"Take pleasure in recommending it. It does the business; is well made and will last for years." *N. S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.*

"It far exceeds my expectations. If the real merits of this cheap implement were known to potato growers alone, the sales would be immense." *R. L. Coy, Pres. Wash. Co. (N. Y.) Agr. Society*

H. W. DOUGHTEN Manufact'r, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

BELDING'S SPOOL SILK.

KNITTING SILK

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

Are the Standard and have no equal.

ASK FOR THEM AND USE NO OTHER.

BROWNING & COYLE,

AGENTS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE

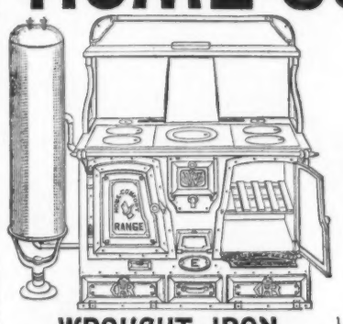
Indiana Cultivators.

The best ever sold at any price, furnished on board cars in St. Louis, at $16.00.

By A. J. CHILD, 209 Market St., St. Louis.

FREE. A lady's fancy box with 26 articles and 60-page book illustrating games, tricks etc. Send 10c. to help pay postage. E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

"HOME COMFORT."



WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGES

Are the best because they are made in all sizes, of best material, are more convenient, more easily managed, consume less fuel, heat quicker, retain heat longer, bake better, heat more water, will last longer and give better satisfaction than any Range or Stove made.

WROUGHT IRON LAUNDRY STOVES.

The most perplexing days to housekeepers are washing and ironing days. Realizing this and sympathizing with the good housewife, we have perfected the above Laundry Stove, and believe it will mitigate the troubles mentioned, and lessen the number of "Blue Mondays."

ALL GOODS FULLY WARRANTED.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.

Sole and Exclusive Agents in and for the City of St. Louis

All orders from outside the City should be addressed to

WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY, 1901 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞ CATALOGUES NOW READY.

Rupture

The citizens of St. Louis and vicinity are basely imposed upon by the publication of a pamphlet of fraudulent likenesses of Rupture before and after cure, made up from the likeness of Dr. J. A. Sherman's Illustrated Pamphlet of Photographic Likenesses of Patients he has treated and cured. These bogus likenesses are personated by certain individuals. Those interested should look to this to avoid being victimized. A circular giving proof of the above will be sent for ten cents, to any one asking for it.

Dr. Sherman's book, bound in cloth, with continued statements for the past 35 years, from Physicians, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured by his treatment, together with his pamphlet of copies of photograph likenesses of cured patients, will be sent by express free of charge on receipt of fifty cents.

Address, DR. J. A. SHERMAN, Principal Office, 251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

SOMETHING NEW AND WONDERFUL:

The "NEW PROCESS CURE TREATMENT" is a SUCCESS, in the many diseases of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. All classes and forms of *Curable* diseases yield to it. References and testimonials of the highest order given. ☞ TREATMENT OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY. Write for pamphlet and question list, and learn how to be cured at home. Inclose stamp and address. MRS. AUGUSTA SMITH, M. D., Lock Box 804 Springfield, Mo.

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

GOING WEST.

PRINCIPAL LINE from CHICAGO, PEORIA and ST. LOUIS, by way of Omaha and Lincoln to DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchinson to Denver, connecting at Union Depots at Kansas City, Omaha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO and all points in the Great West.

GOING NORTH and SOUTH.

Solid Trains of elegant Day Coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run daily to and from St. Louis, via Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Albert Lea to St. Paul and Minneapolis; Parlor Cars and Reclining Chairs to and from St. Louis and Peoria. Only one change of cars between St. Louis and Des Moines, Lincoln, Neb., and Denver. It is also the only Through Line between St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all R.R. coupon ticket offices in the U. S. and Canada.

T. J. POTTER, V.-P. & Gen. Manager. PERCEVAL LOWELL, G. P. Ag't, Chicago. C. C. LEMMON, Ticket Agent. W. D. SANBORN, Div'n Pass'r Agt. 1112 N. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 2 TON, $50. 4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included. 240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5. The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb. $3. 300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE. FORGES, TOOLS, &c. BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10. 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Best and Cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed U. S. Soldiers' Limbs on Gov't order FREE. Fifteen years' Experience. Send for Pamphlet, free to all.

D. P. KANE, Manufacturer, 205 N. 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

DR. DYE'S

(BEFORE.) (AFTER.)

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Weak Nervous Men

Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to robust health and vigorous manhood in THE MARSTON BOLUS. Neither stomach drugging nor instruments. This treatment of Nervous Debility and Physical Decay is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, new and direct methods and absolute thoroughness. Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

NEVER FAILS

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of *Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness* and *Decay*. Sent in plain sealed envelope *free*. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send us Ten Cents Silver, you'll get by mail our New Case and Contents that will help you to more READY CASH at once, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co., 122 Nassua St., New York.

DR. WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.,

A regular graduate of two medical colleges, has been longer engaged in the Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city paper show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of the Throat, Skin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Poisoning, Skin Affections, Old Sores and Ulcers, Impediments to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Especial attention to causes from overworked brain.

Consultation at office, or by mail, free and invited. A friendly talk or opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays, 12 m. to 1 p. m. Pamphlets free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES, FINE PLATES.

Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sent for 50c in postage or currency. Over [illegible] wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: Who may marry; who not, and why? Proper age to marry. Who marries first. Manhood; womanhood. Physical development. Who should marry. How life and happiness may be increased. Those married or contemplating marrying should read. It ought to be read by all adult persons, then kept under lock and key. Popular edition, same as above, with paper cover and 200 pages, 25 cents by mail, in money or postage.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

266th EDITION, PRICE ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervousness and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. *London Lancet.*

There is no member of the family to whom this book will not be useful, whether parent, guardian, instructor or pupil. *Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and those diseases that have baffled the skill of other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. HEAL THYSELF

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

$250 A MONTH. Agts wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample 10c. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illus. circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

PRICE, MARMADUKE & CO.

Commission Merchants

14 S. COMMERCIAL ST.,

St. Louis, Mo.

Solicit Consignments of GRAIN, SEEDS, WOOL, HIDES, TOBACCO and PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ General Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder.

Horticultural.

[Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo. will assist in conducting the Horticultural Department in this journal. Any inquiries addressed to him will be promptly answered through the RURAL WORLD.]

Asparagus.

Now is the time to plant either roots or seed. Have your ground rich and deep. Plant the roots 6 inches deep, one foot apart each way. If seed, plant three in a place, three inches deep, and same distance apart. If seed is planted you lose but one year and have a permanent bed.

This great fuss and labor of preparing the bed is all bosh. All it wants is deep rich soil; plenty of manure on top in the fall, with a heavy coat of salt in the spring. I consider a garden without it incomplete. S. MILLER.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

This vegetable deserves to be better known than it is—not only for its use through the fall and winter, but as an early dish in the spring. If the roots are set in a dark cellar in ground, they commence to grow early, and when six inches high, cut off and prepared as asparagus, are about equal to the latter, and can be had weeks before the asparagus comes up. Plant in drills four or six inches apart, in rows two feet apart. One root set out in the spring will furnish seed enough for a large family's supply to plant the following year. The flower is rather pretty too. S. M.

Plum on Peach.

One-half the plum trees now handled are on peach roots, but they are worked under ground. If grafted in the nursery they should be grafted one or two inches below the surface, and when transplanted, set a little deeper so as to avoid the peach borer, which does not trouble the plum wood.

I once had Imperial Gage on peach stocks, planted deep, that grew to be large trees and bore well. Even our wild varieties will take on the peach, such as Wild Goose, Weaver, Forest Garden, etc. It is said that Wild Goose plum does better on peach than on plum root, and I have reason to believe it from experience. S. M.

Head Back the Peach Trees.

As we are to have none of this fruit the present year, we should prepare the trees for next season, by heading back severely. They will make new wood, and it will also help the trees to recover from the severe winter they have passed through.

The wood of even young trees is colored, but they will still live and flourish for a few years, although they may not last as long as if they had not had 30° below zero on them.

Plant young trees, and don't be discouraged. If you do not you will regret it when, sometime in the future, you see your neighbors have peaches and you none. S. M.

Propagating Blackberry Plants.

The ordinary way of digging up the suckers that come up outside the stools is a disagreeable job, and the plants are uneven in size, awkward to pack, while, if properly grown, are much easier dug and packed.

Take up a lot of roots at this season of the year, cut them into pieces about two or three inches long, lay them in a bed four or six inches apart, and cover three inches deep. By fall these will make nice plants. I have neglected this for a few years, as there was so little call for them, but now intend practicing the above method again. When the digging is done, there will be many pieces left in the ground which will be coming up from time to time; which can easily be taken up when a few inches high, and planted in beds also. It will be better for the bearing plants.

I was once told by a reliable man, that he saw a patch of Lawton blackberry plants with just fifty plants, but one cane left to grow from a stool; from which the grower gathered twelve bushels of berries in one season. Have any of our readers ever tried this plan? If not, why not? do it just for the novelty of the thing!

I have so much experimenting in this line that it may not be tried here this season. S. M.

Water Plants for a Fish Pond.

COL. COLMAN: I wish some of your readers would please inform me through the RURAL WORLD, what to plant around a pond. I have a pond stocked with German carp. It is not convenient to feed every day. Am told to plant wild rice and aquatic plants for them to feed upon. What I wish to know is where to procure these? My pond is a large one. A SUBSCRIBER.

Macoupin Co., Ills.

The Condition of Our Orchards.

BY CHARLES PATTERSON.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Early last winter I was solicited to write a paper for the State Horticultural Society, which I finally did quite hurriedly, meditating more on it afterwards, while passing the roads occasionally in different directions, and have often wished since, that I could arrest the attention of every owner of an orchard in North Missouri, while I could point out his barbarous cruelty to the orchard. But I shrink intuitively from the task of forming my ideas into readable shape—because I apprehend very few, if any, will even give it a respectful hearing, or if they should give it a passing thought, it will be so sudden and superficial as to be crowded out again by the very next item, of ever so small importance or interest. My time and head-work can be put to better use in my individual interests.

It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell, that in a very few years we will see little or no first-class fruit in this part of the State, but rather a plain statement of fact, present and conspicuous to common observation. I have seen even-looking lots of apples in grocery windows, and on inquiry, been informed that they were carefully sorted, but these were not the culls, as I expected, but the best the orchard had afforded, and the orchard only ten or twelve years old at that. If I thought that was the best this country could do, I would not crave to plant and grow orchards so much, but prefer to grow trees for sale, or grow corn, beans, grass, &c. It is about as good, however, as one-half the orchards are doing at this time, and as good as nine-tenths will do in a few years more, with present management, excepting perhaps an occasional very favorable season, when even the best is barely saleable at any price.

I hauled logs and had some lumber cut a year ago, intending to build an evaporator last summer, which I should probably have done if there had been a good crop of apples. "It is a bad wind that blows no good," and I now think that short crop was the best that could have happened for me, as I am fortified by late observations against taking up that project again very soon. In the first place, evaporated fruit has been coming down, even in this year of general scarcity, and will probably keep coming down, until only the best management and most favorable situations can make it profitable. In the second place, it requires about the best apples we have (except the keeping qualities), to make a first-class product, and such apples are sold in the East at 15 to 30 cents a bushel delivered—less than people here have been educated to selling for, and they would probably let it rot on the ground before picking and hauling at such prices, or if they should accept the price, they would insist on delivering walnut size, that could make only third class product, and would not more than pay for paring, coring and evaporating if furnished free of cost.

Why is this so? Why can we not grow first-class fruit as well as they do in other places? I answer, without the least hesitation, we can. There is now and then an orchard, or a few trees to prove it. It may require somewhat more work than it does in some other localities—the orchards may bear neglect some longer there, but first-class fruit is not grown anywhere, to my knowledge, without some work, and there is plenty of ten cent cider apples in any fruit region to show what neglect will do. My earliest reading of Eastern instructions said, that whenever apple trees did not make from six to twelve inches growth, they needed cultivating or manuring. Wherever orcharding is carried on intelligently and profitably, this rule is found and accepted as imperative. The very old, primitive, Indian and African method of planting seed and grow an occasional good tree in ten to twenty years, without much further care, is no more applicable to our times, than planting corn with a hoe in the "deadening," even with an occasional fitful search for borers, which often cuts up the tree worse than the worm would have done.

Suppose you should start out about the 15th of July to engage a choice article of corn from the growing crop—no nubbins or small, stunted ears. You enter a field to judge the prospect and probable outcome. You find the ground had been well prepared and planted, but the stand is too good—from three to ten stalks in a hill—and the grass and weeds soon will be complete masters of the situation, therefore all possible future efforts can only redeem it from total loss. It can never make the choice article you are looking for, because it has not sufficient growth of roots or stalks to ever make good ears. No doubt most farmers are better judges of that than I am, and so they might be of the orchard, if they would only apply the same intelligence to it. It requires no more foresight to foretell proximately what class fruit a tree will bear next season, from seeing its last year's growth, that it does to predict the corn crop the first of August.

Now go into the orchards of ten to fifteen or twenty years' age, or throw a glance at them as you pass. You will find most of them making not over two to six inches growth, and many of them scarcely any at all. The bloom was very abundant, and although a large portion aborted from different unaccountable causes, there may be plenty left to make a heavy crop, if nearly all could make itself of good size. But you have no more reason to expect that, than you had to expect good sized ears of corn in that neglected field. You can just as safely predict a third grade in one case as the other. Whenever the tree feels lack of nourishment, or any hurtful influence, its natural instinct, if you may so call it, prompts it to reproduce itself from seed, and in extreme cases, throw all its vital powers in this direction, even in the very throes of death. I have seen trees excessively full of bloom, that had not vitality enough left to push a leaf, and of course soon died outright. I have seen them set and partly grow a second and third crop of fruit the same year, but they soon gave up the struggle for life and usefulness.

People sometimes tell me, that the two year old trees they got last spring a year ago, had some apples on this year, and in three or four years, they bear considerable quantities, as if to offer me credit, which I, of course, should return to them. But I often tell them that it is no credit to either them or me. On the contrary, it is a sure sign that the trees have not been well pruned and cultivated, or there are borers or something else hurting them. My own orchard of 1,700 trees had only seven bushels of apples last year, the sixth from planting of four year old trees. Other orchards of the same years planting bore considerable crops last year. I expect most people passing the road, if they notice my trees at all, make remarks on my poor success in orcharding, and some have intimated as much to me.

I admit having trimmed some a little higher than I wanted, for reasons not necessary to explain, but I wanted none less than five feet to the first branch, and then some will be too low to cultivate well when they get old. I have got larger tops on my trees after all, than the boasted early bearing ones, as well as larger and higher bodies, and would not take two of theirs for one of mine, with all the fruit thrown in that they have produced and will produce before mine fairly begin, so they may save their sympathy for my eccentricities for several years yet.

While my trees have been uncommonly well cultivated, I have not thought it worth while to charge the trees with any of it, but on close calculation I find that I have lost the use of something less than one acre in every eight and a half. The balance of the ground has produced as good crops so far, as if the trees had not been there, and has always paid extra for good cultivation, as well as the orchard. In other words, the twenty-five acres of orchard is fairly chargeable with the use of nearly three acres of ground and its cultivation. Will those who have listed their meadows, and pretended to cultivate three or four feet around the trees, please compare their trees with mine? Their orchards may do well to take in some more buckeye strangers with, but when it comes to gathering and marketing fruit to much extent, I don't feel disposed to yield the ground as yet.

But I may seem to be digressing.

I merely wish to establish my position firmly, rather than boast of my orchard beforehand. The main question in my mind is, what is the cause of such stunted growth and no growth, so generally observable in our orchards, as to forbid any reasonable expectation of good, first-class fruit? It requires the fortitude exhibited by a gander in spunking up to the bull, to attack such well established and generally accepted practices, as seeding down orchards in timothy. I feel, however, just as secure in my position, and able to hold my ground, as the bull does, but I don't expect to convert many from the error of their ways in the next twenty years. I merely mean to repeat: "I told you so," when they begin to howl, with Kansas and Dakota fever, about this country being no account for fruit. Where did the practice of using the orchard for meadow and pasture continually, with no pruning, originate? Did any intelligent and long successful horticulturist ever put it in print? If so, I have seen so much to the contrary, as to leave it in disrepute, though I admit, it is not as strongly condemned by horticultural writers, as I think it deserves, perhaps for the reason that those who need it most can seldom be reached by print. One prominent man, whom I remember reading twenty years ago, advocating no pruning, tried to disown it to me, and then explain it away, lately. I was told the orchard he then judged by, has been abandoned long ago, as well as the theory he then advocated.

My own theory of its origin is, that whenever an orchard is seeded down, it is almost sure to go to bearing, young or old, and for the first few years will be very productive and promising. If the owner would exercise the same intelligence he does (or should do) in judging a piece of young corn, he could easily see, when it begins to suffer too long, for, like the corn, it is suffering before it shows signs of it in the growth, and correct the error before much damage is done. But instead of watching this, he calmly concludes he has one of the best orchards, and when it begins to fail, tries to find the cause in some more intricate problem—the changeable and severe seasons and climate, the prospect, &c.

In the great peach region of Maryland one year's neglect of cultivating trees is announced as fatal as neglect of young corn, and can never be fully recovered. The apple, being of more sturdy growth, is not so soon affected, but I would not give half price for an orchard that has been in timothy five or six years, because I don't believe it can ever be made as good as it should have been, though it may be made to produce good fruit yet. A very little study of nature, it seems to me, should convince us that we cannot expect as good fruit on starved, stunted, scrawny trees, as on thrifty, vigorous, high-fed trees.

All our cultivated products have been vastly improved by cultivation. Omit this, and they will soon revert to their primitive condition, except, perhaps, in the most favorable locations. The prime object of nature is to produce seed for continuing the species. The luscious meat and pulp of the apple, peach, grape, etc., are not necessarily for this, but are mostly the result and reward of a generous supply of nourishment and high feeding, just as much as in the Durham or Berkshire. Deprive them of this, and all will soon cease to put on such heavy coats of juicy meats, though neither will cease to multiply and replenish the earth, but will rather become more prolific of stunted, knurly things.

All small grains are universally admitted to be highly injurious to orchards, and timothy, it seems to me, is a great deal worse. It appropriates all the rain water, keeps it from the tree-roots just when most needed, unless there comes a surplus to spare for them, and then the nourishment prepared and carried in solution by the water in the soil, must be mostly sifted out and appropriated by the grass roots. At any rate, we find the tree-roots invariably so close to the surface in timothy sod, that it is impossible to plow the ground without manipulating the roots. They must have come there for a small share of the bounties they were deprived of further down. I can see no such tendency of the roots to come near the surface in my orchard. I set a man to plowing one row last fall, and forgot to caution him against plowing as deep as he usually believes in, probably four to six inches by measure, but he did not encounter any tree-roots.

The practice of cultivating a small space around the trees is somewhat better than no cultivation, but it seems to me as more of a shallow pretext to deceive ourselves.

We know we could seldom grow a good hill of corn on eight feet square surrounded by sod, and that is more than is often cultivated in such cases, and we know that the tree-roots will soon extend further than the height of the tree, and that the feeding roots are at the extremities, rather than near the base of the tree, and so they have to grapple with the sod almost the same as without any cultivation. The surrounding sod will surely harbor mice and insects, if not rabbits, to destroy the trees, more than uniformly clean ground would. Men who can argue strenuously to thus deceive and cheat themselves, can hardly claim to have good, impartial judgment when their interest comes in conflict with our right.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—An Indianapolis, Ind., fruit grower says:—"Last year I put twelve moles in my strawberry patch of five acres to catch the grubs, and they did the work. I never had a dozen plants injured during the summer, either by the grubs or moles. I know some people do not care for moles on their farms, but I want them in my strawberry patch."

—Peaches are best to plant when they have made one year's growth after budding. Pears, apples, plums and cherries, two years from the bud. Grapes, when fairly well grown, will be in good condition for planting after one year, although two-year-old plants of some kinds are preferable, such as Delaware, Lady, and others that are rather slow in making a vigorous start. In selecting older trees than the ages specified, there is a greater risk of failure, owing to the greater disproportion between the tops and the roots. As a general rule there will be fewer valuable roots lifted with a three-year old than with a two-year old tree. Good roots are of more value than good tops.

SICK HEADACHE.

Among the chronic ailments hardest to bear and hardest to cure may be classed "Sick Headache," from which so many suffer periodical tortures. In our administration of Compound Oxygen we have been able to break the force and continuity of this disease in nearly every case, and where the Treatment has been continued for a sufficient time to make a radical cure. In a recent case which came under our treatment, we have the following report of prompt relief. It comes from a gentleman at Wind Ridge, Pa. He says:

"I had suffered for ten months with a blind, nervous headache, never being over two days without it. I tried different kinds of teas said to be good for headache, but my head only got worse. I saw your Compound Oxygen recommended. * * * I commenced inhaling on Wednesday. On Sunday I had a very severe spell of nervous sick headache—got numb. I used the Compound Oxygen for three weeks, and have not had a sick headache since. It has been nearly a month since I stopped using it. I feel very grateful to you for so good a medicine. * * * Also for another painful condition I feel that three weeks of your Treatment has cured me. I have often had to take morphine. Not a pain any more."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philada.

Items of News.

The first Japanese ever elected to a civil office in the United States is the City Engineer of Bradford, Pa.

A murderer in a Western State was lately taken into a Catholic Church just before his execution.

An extended Popularity.—Brown's Bronchial Troches have been before the public many years. For relieving Coughs and Throat troubles they are superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

Two Baptist preachers of the colored persuasion at Columbia, S. C., have been convicted of stealing corn from a merchant.

Keep in the fashion.—The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A pious young girl of Keokuk, Ia., has broken off her engagement because her lover insisted upon "courting every Sunday evening."

The Niagara Suspension Bridge is 2,260 feet long, that at Kief, Russia, is 2,562 feet, and between New York and Brooklyn is 5,980 feet.

Intermittent fever is so common in the country as scarcely to need comment. The causes which produce it are such as cold, irregular living, over exertion, low spirits, night air, exposure to miasmatic exhalations, etc. In large cities where edge tools and agricultural implements are manufactured, the grinder protects his lungs from the injurious effects of the dust flying off the grindstone by wearing a respirator. The coal miner ere he descends the shaft provides himself with a safety lamp to guard against fire-damp. Now it is equally necessary for those who are brought in contact with any of the causes leading to intermittent fever, to provide themselves with that well known and highly esteemed remedy against it, the Home Stomach Bitters.

The new City Hall in Philadelphia has already cost $8,241,609, and is not yet finished. One of its features is a clock tower which is to be 330 feet high.

Thirty-five boys and four girls are the results of the married life of D. J. Burke, of Jackson Co., Fla., who has assumed the matrimonial yoke five times.—New York Herald.

Mr. J. A Froude is preparing a new book on Ireland with the title, "The Massacre of Protestants in 1641."

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight **Colds** and **Coughs** frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious **bronchial** and **pulmonary** affections."

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic **Bronchitis, Larnygitis,** and even acute **Pneumonia,** and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of **Pulmonary Consumption.** It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of **Croup** and **Whooping Cough.**

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

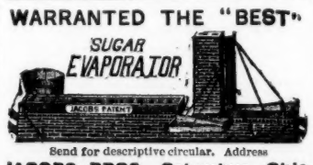
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WARRANTED THE "BEST"



Send for descriptive circular. Address

JACOBS BROS., Columbus, Ohio.

124 FINE PLANTS for only STRAWBERRIES. $1.00

25 plants each of Wilson, Sharpless, Cumberland and Bidwell, and a copy of a large 70-page book telling how to grow all kinds of Fruits, Flowers etc., also how to destroy all insects that trouble Trees, Fruits, House-Plants, etc., all of the above for only $1 00, and any person who names this paper and sends order will receive FREE 12 plants each of James Vick and Manchester, the leading new varieties. Show this offer to your neighbors and get up a club. $5 in cash to the three persons sending the most orders. E. W. WELD, Nurseryman, Jamestown, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Crescent Seedling and Monarch $3 per 1,000, 10,000 or more, $2.50 per 1,000.

GRAPE VINES.

Ive's Seedling $2.50 per 100, $20.00 per 1,000. Champion $9 per 100.

Remit by P.O. Order on Jackson or by Registered letter. Address, M. A. WALLACE, Cape Girardeau Co. Jackson, Mo.

A GOOD BARGAIN is Offered in the

SUGAR FACTORY

At Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kansas.

Address J. BENNYWORTH.

FOR SALE.

Two good Second-Hand Cane Mills, also two All-Copper Evaporators, for making Sirup. Address Lock Box 2585, New Orleans

STAR CANE MILL

The only mill made in the West, made in the West in different styles and sizes, suited to every capacity from one-third of an acre to thirty-five acres per day, prices ranging from $35 to $6,000.

Stubbs' Evaporator

I. A. Hedges, after testing it with others, says it is the best Evaporator made. It took the only premium awarded for work done at the St. Louis Fair in 1882.

Full stock of SUGAR-MAKERS' SUPPLIES. Send for Circulars to

J. A. FIELD & CO.,
Eighth & Howard Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Trees and Plants.

Nursery on Olive Street Road, 5 Miles From St Louis Court House.

APPLE TREES, two to four years old; Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astracan, Malden's Blush, Rambo, Jeneton, Yellow Bellefower, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Smith's Cider, Ben Davis, Willow Twig, and many others. Price, 20 cts.

PEACH TREES—Amsden, Hale, Troth, Crawford (Early and Late), George the Fourth, Old Mixon, Stump of the World, Smock, Heath, &c., &c. Price 20cts.

Pears, Plums, Cherries—best varieties. Price 50 cents.

Shade Trees: Carolina Poplar, Tulip, Linn, Sycamore, Elm, Maple, Ash, Horse Chestnut, Red Bud, Dog Wood, &c., 50c to 75c.

Flowering shrubs in large variety, 50c.

Small Fruits, such as Raspberries, Currants $1 50 per doz.; Strawberries, $2 00 per 100—the choicest kinds.

Evergreens—Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Red Cedar, Arbor Vitæ, Irish Juniper, Savin, &c., 50c to $1. Address COLMAN NURSERY CO., care RURAL WORLD 600 Olive Street.

TREES. EVERGREEN and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, in unlimited quantities and at the lowest prices. LARGE SIZE STOCKY EVERGREENS, of three or four leading native varieties, from two to six feet high, at one-half the price charged by others. Catalogue free. Address GEO. PINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Save Your Fruit Trees.

Something New and Useful. A Mechanical invention to protect your Fruit Trees from Rabbits, Ground Mice, Freezing, Sunburn, Blight, Drought and Curculio. At a cost of only half a cent a tree, lasting from four to five years. Send 50c for Farm Right Model and Instructions. Will take stamps where Postal Note cannot be obtained. Or send stamp for circulars. MERCER & CO., Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

Red Cedars & Froest Tree Seedlings,

Peach Pits, Black Walnuts, Forest Tree Seedlings of all leading sorts. Hardy Catalpa, transplanted. (Red Cedars (sure to grow), Apple and Peach Trees and Strawberry Plants of the most popular sorts. Write for Price list. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, Jackson Co. Makanda, Ill.

PURE

EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED.

Ripened perfectly and saved with great care Over 300 bushels; two bush., $3, four bush., $5, 50 lbs. per bush., seamless sack included. Address, J. S. ALTER, Geuda, Sumner Co., Kan.

Sugar Cane Seed.

Early Amber, Early Orange, Texas Orange, Honduras, and Stewart's Hybrid Cane Seeds, raised separate and kept sound and pure, for sale in large or small quantities at reasonable rates by F. K. Gillespie, of the Oak Hill Refining Co. Prices on application. Address, F. K. GILLESPIE, Lock-Box 691. Edwardsville, Ill.

EERLY AMBER and EARLY HYBRID **CANE SEED.**

300 bushels of the Early Amber and 25 bushels of Early Hybrid for sale. The Hybrid seed has been tested two years and has proved to be from 10 days to two weeks earlier than the Amber. Price for Hybrid 20 cts per pound. Amber, *strictly pure*, and weighs 60 lbs. per bu., 10c per lb. or $4.00 per bush. C. J. REYNOLDS, Corning, New York.

TOBACCO SEED. GEN. GRANT, the earliest tobacco in cultivation, fine in texture. LAN. CO. BROAD LEAF, produces 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre. Each riety per packet 10c. post paid. My catalogue of h-bred, tested seed Seed Corn free. Address J. C. SUFFERN, Bement, Ills.

Prof. Collier on Sorghum

"Sorghum: Its Culture and Manufacture Economically considered as a source of SUGAR, SYRUP and FODDER."

By PETER COLLIER, Ph. D.

Late Chemist of U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, D. C. 8 Vo., 582 pages. Finely Illustrated. PRICE, $3.00. Will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price. ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

HANSELL the earliest and MOST valuable Raspberry. Large, bright crimson, very firm, productive, extra hardy North and South. EARLY HARVEST, the earliest and most profitable blackberry. ATLANTIC & DANIEL BOONE STRAWBERRIES. *Send for full particulars, mailed FREE. The largest and best stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grapes in the U. S. Also Fruit Trees & Nut-bearing Trees, including Kieffer and LeConte Pears, the new Peaches—Japan Giant Chestnut, &c. Richly Illustrated Catalogue with honest descriptions, truthful pictures, and fair prices free. It tells what to plant, how to plant, and how to get and grow Fruit Trees & Plants; the finest and most useful catalogue of the kind published.* J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, New Jersey. *Introducer of Cuthbert Raspberry and Manchester Strawberry.*

LANG'S **LIVE SEEDS.** NORTHERN GROWN, THOROUGHLY TESTED. Flower Vegetable and Field. 20,000 Catalogues free. Send names of your friends FRED. N. LANG, Baraboo, Wis

Native Evergreens

of the following varieties, 5 to 12 inches high at $3 per 1,000, or 5,000 for $10: Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. Packing free. Address A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

ALFALFA CLOVER! ALFALFA CLOVER!

Cheaper than Ever Offered Before.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY IT.

In buying a large stock of Alfalfa Clover Seed on the Pacific Slope we secured reasonable prices and low rates of freight, and propose giving the farmers the benefit of it. We offer while our present stock lasts:

1 to 10 bu., $7 50 per bu. 10 bu. and over, $7 00 per bu.

Seamless Sacks included. Cash to accompany order.

Early Amber and Early Orange Cane Seed, $1 50 per bu.

Red Liberian, $3.00 per bu.

Link's Hybrid, $3.50 per bu.

All selected Seed. Sacks included. Cash with order. 25c. per bu. reduction on orders 10 bu. or more.

Chester County Mammoth Corn (yellow), **$2.00 per Bu.**

LEAMING EARLY CORN (high yellow), $2.50 per bu.

Hartford Improved 90-day Corn (yellow), $2.50 per bu.

Sacks included. Cash with order. Above prices good while present stock lasts.

We have large stocks of Red Clover, White Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Tall Meadow, Oat Grass, German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Sweet Potatoes (new varieties), etc., etc.

BUY OUR

RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS.

Have given the best satisfaction of any sold in the West. Send for Catalogue.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

Established 1871). KANSAS CITY, MO.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS

FOR ALL CLIMATES, ALL SOILS, ALL CROPS.

1884 CATALOGUE FREE

SIBLEY'S SEEDS. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. POOR SEEDS.

LANDRETHS' • CENTENNIAL • 1784 SEED 1884 CATALOGUE

"GARDENERS' COMPANION."

PRICE 10 CENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished **Seed Catalogue** ever published, costing fifteen cents. The article on **Market Gardening under Glass** is worth twenty times the price. This being **OUR ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR**, we publish this **Ornate Guide for Garden and Farm.** To all sending us **TEN CENTS** in stamps, we mail a copy, and on orders for Seed will give credit for that amount. Address

LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, Lock Box, Phila, Pa.

H. Studniczka's

SUGAR CRYSTAL BONE PHOSPHATE,

THE BEST SUGAR PRODUCING FERTILIZER.

Fully Tried. Analysis Guaranteed. Lowest Prices

H. STUDNICZKA, 1210 Monroe St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE HOME AND FARM MANUAL."

A Pictorial Cyclopedia of Farm, Garden, Household, Architectural, Legal, Medical and Social Information. Covers all these subjects exhaustively. Just issued. 11 DEPARTMENTS—virtually 11 volumes in one. A model of arrangement for every-day use. Over 1200 SUPERB, Practical Engravings. 10 SUPERB Colored Charts. Covers exhaustively EVERY SUBJECT of HOME interest. The most COMPREHENSIVE and SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED FAMILY and FARM book ever published. By PROF. JONATHAN PERHAM, author of that wonderfully successful standard book, "*The Pictorial Cyclopedia of Live Stock and Complete Stock Doctor.*" The new work is a fit COMPANION volume to all stock books. Grand Chance for Agents. ST. LOUIS, MO. For description and terms, address N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, OR NEW YORK CITY.

PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR

OVER 50 Gold Medals AND Highest Awards including London Paris and Philadelphia World's Expositions. Descriptive Illustrated CATALOGUES and full particulars mailed free, on application to

H. M. HOFFMAN,

Secretary Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co'y LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

EVAPORATING FRUIT

Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, FREE. AMERICAN MAN'F'G CO. Box H WAYNESBORO, PA.

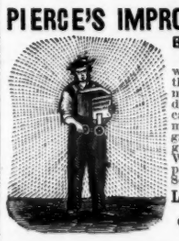
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 8 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 28 for $4; 38 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated, FREE. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

PIERCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON

Broadcast Seed Sower.



This machine now sows wheat two rods wider, so that a man walking one mile sows four acres and does the work better than can be done by any other means whatever. It sows grass seed and all kinds of grain. Price six dollars. We have Agents in all parts of the country. Send stamp for circular.

L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. General Agents.

A QUARTER of a CENTURY IN THE FRUIT BUSINESS.

E. T. HOLLISTER & CO.,

Fruit & Produce Commission Merchants

809 N. THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sole Agents for the sale of the "BOSS" FERTILIZER.

W. P. Mesler & Co.,

COBDEN, ILL.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fruit and Vegetable BOXES.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRY MATERIAL ON HAND.

Send for Price Lists.

Kenny's 6th Annual Circular ON **Minn. Amber Sugar Cane,**

With instructions about seed-growing and manufacturing the crop; price of pure seed, &c., &c. Address SETH H. KENNY, Morris town, Rice Co., Minn

Osage Hedge Plants.

Write for prices stating quantity wanted.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Illinois.

BUY Northern Grown SEEDS For Garden and Farm Fresh, pure cheap. Plants by 100,000 and ROSES Cata. free. A. SALZER, LaCrosse Wis.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS.

By Express anywhere (or by mail if 25cts. pes. 100 additional is added to pay postage), Early Cabbage per 100 40c.; 1,000 $3. Early Tomatoes (Hardened), per doz., 20c.; 100 80c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address J. BAGBY & SON, New Haven, Mo.

Prices of other plants on application.

SEEDS!

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER.

BEST QUALITIES. LOWEST PRICES. Illustrated & Descriptive Catalogue mailed on application.

J. M. McCULLOUGH'S SONS, 134 & 136 WALNUT ST., CINC

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT $1 50 PER YEAR; OR EIGHT MONTHS $1 00.

ADVERTISING 40 cents per line of agate space; re uction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher 800 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

THE subscription of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per year. Those remitting one dollar will be credited eight months.

ADDRESSES.

Norman J. Colman has accepted invitations to deliver addresses at the following places and times:

NEW FLORENCE, MO., Saturday, April 26th, on Dairy and Creamery Farming.

LEXINGTON, MO., May 3rd; on "Dairy Farming in Missouri."

JACKSON, TENN., May 9th, before the West Tennessee Horticultural Society on "Sorghum Culture—Tennessee Can and Should Produce Her Own Sirup and Sugar."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi, June 18th, Annual Address at Commencement Exercises of College.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Sep. 5th, Annual Address at the Nebraska State Fair.

OUR subscribers have probably noticed that for several weeks past the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD has been raised to $1.50 per year. The reason for so doing is a very simple one, and that is, it does not pay to publish it at a lower price. Other agricultural papers are published at a still higher price, per year, to wit: American Cultivator $2; Rural New Yorker $2.00; Country Gentleman $2.50; Prairie Farmer $2.00; Massachusetts Ploughman $2.50; New England Farmer $2.15, and others might be named. These are leading agricultural papers, and their terms are higher by fifty cents a year or more than the RURAL WORLD. It has always been our purpose to publish our paper as cheap as it can be afforded. We think no one can complain of the present price. We shall labor diligently to make it worth much more than $1.50 a year to every reader. This is less than three cents a week and any farmer can well afford to pay this price for a paper thoroughly devoted to his calling and seeking to gather and disseminate such knowledge as will be useful to him.

CREAMERY butter is looking down in view of the coming grass product.

AGAIN we invite our readers to look carefully over our market reports. They tell a fresh story to every farmer in each succeeding issue.

DR. A. W. MCPHERSON, of Springfield, Mo., has laid us under obligations by sending us a long list of the leading farmers of Greene Co., Mo. We will [illegible] them sample copies, and those [illegible] to subscribe can do so through [illegible]erson, who will receive sub[illegible] at lowest club rates.

[illegible] wool interests of St. Louis [illegible] A call on Col. A. J. Child [illegible] discovered him assorting [illegible]s from different points, but most[illegible]om Missouri. He reports having [illegible]over 25,000 lbs. this season, and that [illegible]es seem low; but has the courage to [illegible]y that all kinds of wool can be sold [illegible]ere for spot cash, and that it is proba[illegible]e the early wools will get the best [illegible]rices of the season.

WE are pleased to learn that the accomplished Chairman of the Fish Commission of Missouri, Dr. I. G. W. Steedman, of St. Louis, is preparing for publication a book on German Carp Culture, which will be read with great interest and profit by all engaged in raising carp. Probably no man in the country, certainly no one in the West, is better qualified to write such a book than Dr. Steedman. As soon as issued we will lay portions of it before our readers.

A CALL was issued on Monday last for a meeting of the business men and citizens of St. Louis to be held in this city at 4 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, having in view the perfecting of arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the cattle growers of the United States and territories to meet here in November next. We are much gratified to see that steps are now being taken looking to that end, for we consider the proposed convention the most important of a business nature ever held in this country, and that it represents mightier interests than are involved in any other pursuit. We regret we shall be compelled to go to press before the meeting can finish its business, but hope to present a synopsis of what is said and done in our next issue.

THE weather is indescribable. Language is inadequate to tell how disagreeable it is. It is cold, rainy, snowy, and gives every one the blues, if not the [illegible]. Plowing cannot be done, planting cannot be done, and stock that is on pastures are chilled through, and many will take lung and other diseases if this wet weather continues much longer. It is true oats and grass seeds are in, mostly in the mud. There is but little corn planted, and that will have to be replanted as the seed is rotting in the ground. We do not recollect of experiencing such a late, cold, wet, unfavorable spring. All farm work is suspended, and the ploughing, planting, &c., will be crowded into a short space of time. It seems as though our seasons are yearly becoming more unfavorable to the farmer. Everything should be prepared for vigorous work as soon as the weather becomes pleasant. It is getting late and corn should go in with a hoop.

PROF. S. M. TRACY, of the State University, Columbia, Mo., was in the city recently to consult with parties here respecting matters relative to the World's Exposition to be held at New Orleans in December next. He is superintendent of the division of plants and trees, and his business was to take such steps now as would aid in insuring a proper exhibit for this State. After consultation he left for Jefferson City on a similar errand, but principally to confer with Gov. Crittenden. From Prof. Tracy we learn that the friends of the Exposition propose to induce Congress to make it a [illegible] much in the same way that it did to the Centennial Exposition in 1876. That loan was for a million and a half of dollars, and at its close it was returned to the Government; they will ask for only one million dollars on the same conditions, and with proper guarantees. The object is entitled to the assistance asked for, and we hope to see it secured.

INVITATION TO SPEAK BEFORE THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INTERNATIONAL STATE FAIR.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: The officers and members of the Mississippi Valley International State Fair would be pleased to have you deliver an address at their coming exhibition in Dubuque, Iowa, on Thursday the 14th of Sept., on the Northern Cane Industry. It seems to be understood that you are public property, and we of Northern Iowa have a claim upon the editor of the RURAL WORLD. In addition to sorghum and other farm products, we will show you some new dairy appliances, that will amply repay you for a trip to the Key City of Iowa. Glad to see that you are giving the support of your able journal to the better development of the dairy interest of your State.

E. R. SHANKLAND.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Reply: Thank you for your cordial invitation. If our engagements will permit, will be with you at your fair—but cannot now make a definite promise. Glad you are at work establishing an International State Fair and hope it may prove a great success.

A GROUP OF MERINOS.

On the second page of this issue will be found a group of four Merino ewes, the property of H. V. Pugsley, of Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., President of the Missouri State Wool Growers' Association, and well known as one of the leading breeders in the West of registered sheep.

From a letter written by one who has recently visited this noble flock, we make the following extract:

About eighteen months ago I visited this flock for the first time. Its high quality surprised me. Judging from the foundation then laid, the character of the sheep-owner and his ways of managing his pets, I indulged in a bit of prophecy, and like other prophets, judiciously kept the dates for fulfillments to myself. Had I said anything about what ought to be accomplished in ten years of good, energetic, watchful management, I should have lacked the courage to say that in that time such improvements ought to be made as have actually been accomplished. Let me assure you here that I am not talking for remarkable contrast to create surprises merely, for here are facts from the records. In 1882 the flock did not much exceed fifty registered breeding ewes. Among them nine had fleeces of eighteen or more pounds, five with nineteen or more, four with twenty or more, three with twenty-one or more, one with twenty-two and one with twenty-three. With these the ram Prince No. 23, bred within the flock, with first fleece 22 1-2 lbs., and second 34 1-2, was almost alone. In the fall of that year the flock grew till 1883 found it containing 152 registered ewes, twenty-one of which had fleeces of 18 or more pounds, 13 with 19 or more, 8 with 20 or more, 6 with 21 or more, 4 with 22 or more, 3 with 23 or more, 1 with 25 1-4 and 1 with 26 1-4, and the rams, Ike 902, Rowdley 941, Miner 55, Nebraska 55, and that king of kings, Stubby 440. At present the flock contains 750 choice registered sheep, 300 breeding ewes, 300 choice rams—part home-bred, but mostly from two importations from Vermont, and the balance lambs. The improvement in quality during this time far exceeds the improvement in numbers. In Mr. Pugsley the desire for a good flock was so intense that it seemed to absorb all his thoughts. His purpose to possess "The best flock in the State," became so fixed, that often in conversation about it he would cease talking, and fixing his eyes on some distant object, gaze as if examining some imaginary model sheep, that afforded him rare delight. What must be his satisfaction now that he can look on the ground and see in forms surpassing his fancies, and a flock indeed containing the largest number of the most valuable individuals, as well as the most costly, and call them his. A few days ago Mr. Pugsley kindly caught, for my inspection probably, a full hundred of these sheep of all ages, and descended from a dozen or more of the most noted flocks of Vermont. Let the reader examine the group above and point out all the faults in the subjects. Then let him be told that the pictures fail sadly in bringing out the quality of the sheep, not because the artist did not do his work well—for it could scarcely be improved, but because it is impossible to picture such sheep. Let it be understood that while this is probably the best group yet brought out, for strongly marked characteristics and fine style, it by no means, contains all the fine individuals of the Westwood flock. These were selected only as being the daughters of Stubby 440. Several groups of equal merits could be formed here. It does not contain the heavy shearers, as may be seen above. In fact I think that ordinary sheep-men could inspect the flock and go away believing they had not only seen the sheep in the group, but that there are no other kind in the flock.

Flock pedigree—Imported from Spain through the flocks of Samuel Jewett (107), C. Pugsley (373) Missouri, Cherbino and Williamson (39), J. J. Crane (59), D. E. Grosvenor (85), A. P. Thornton (420), J. Randall (375), G. & L. Hendel (292), H. Collins (232), S. James (309), L. S. & L. W. Peet (138), M. J. Ellsworth (71), B. Fisk (264), C. C. Miner (126), Geo. Payne, Mr. Wolcott, J. Q. Caswell, Mr. Twitchel, Mr. Cady, of Vermont.

Here is a company of stock rams. Where are their equals? Stubby 440, bred by Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo., owned by S. Jewett and H. V. Pugsley; sire, Vermont Wrinkly; dam, S. Jewett 144. His second fleece 29 lbs, third 28 lbs 14 oz, fourth 29 lbs, 1 1-2 oz, fifth 31 1-2 lbs, all shorn in public. Stubby is unequaled as a sire by any ram in the West. His get are of superior style, extra heavy shearers and noted prize-winners. Mr. Pugsley paid $500 for a half interest in him.

AN interesting enterprise is being projected in Fayette county, Mo., according to a recent despatch from Lexington, in the interest of sport and of fine food fish, thus:

"A project to purchase eighty acres of Helms' lake, in this county, about twelve miles from this place, for the purpose of so improving, daming and otherwise making it a healthy place for fish, with which it is to be stocked is agitating our local sportsmen. Mr. Hamlett, of the Sportsmen's Club, has the matter in hand. He reports that the fish can be protected and preserved in winter with the proper precautions, but that as it is now one can go to the lake just after winter closes and haul away from ten to fifty wagon loads of fish, dead and putrid."

ST. LOUIS FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The great majority of our readers are aware of the fact that the St. Louis Fair always opens on the first Monday in October, and that, therefore, it will commence this year on October 6th. The Association has already appropriated $50,000 for premiums, as it has for many years past, and promise the premium list in the course of a month.

Following are the officers: Charles Green, President; R. P. Tansey, 1st Vice President; Edward Martin, 2nd Vice President; L. M. Rumsey, 3rd Vice President; W. W. Withnell, Treasurer; Festus J. Wade, Secretary, and John Duffy, Superintendent of fair grounds.

The directors of the various departments for the current year are as follows:

Horse Department—Julius S. Walsh and Edward Martin, Directors.

Cattle Department—Jas. S. Farrar and John Scullin.

Swine Department—A. B. Ewing and George Bain.

Sheep and Poultry Department—George Bain and A. B. Ewing.

Agricultural Department—L. M. Rumsey.

Machinery Department—Edwin Harrison and L. M. Rumsey.

Mechanical Department—Jno. J. Menges.

Produce, Jelly and Dairy Department—James F. How and Jno. J. Menges.

Fruit, Flowers and Vegetable Department—Edwin Harrison and A. B. Ewing.

Dry Goods, Textile and Carpet Department—R. P. Tansey and James F. How.

Geological, Mineral and Chemical Department—Edwin Harrison.

Cotton Department—R. P. Tansey and George Bain.

CREAMERY MEETING.

The creamery meeting held in Fayette on Saturday was well attended, notwithstanding the bad weather, which prevented the ladies in any number from turning out. The court house was well filled with farmers and others interested in the dairy business.

Col. Norman J. Colman, editor of the RURAL WORLD, was the first speaker introduced, and he spoke for an hour and a half upon the process, benefits and advantages of the creamery system and butter making. His speech abounded with facts and figures, and made a very favorable impression on his hearers.

At the conclusion of Col. Colman's speech, Col. R. F. Smiley, of Carrollton, Mo., general agent for the Holt & Hall system of creameries, was introduced and spoke for nearly an hour, explaining in detail the methods and mode of operating successfully a creamery, reviewing the system in Iowa, telling how mortgages were removed from farms and farmers grew rich with little labor by this system of creameries. He also paid an eloquent tribute to Missourians, showed how they had been abused and misrepresented, and how their progress had been retarded by the vicissitudes of a civil war. He spoke in glowing terms of the vast resources of our State and county, and how other States, with less fertile lands, had grown rich by adopting this system of farming. Showed how the farmers of Howard county could do much better with lands cheaper and more fertile than those of the east. The Colonel is a good speaker, and was frequently and loudly applauded, thus indicating the approval of his listeners. All who attended the meeting were pleased, and we are satisfied it had a good effect, and that our people will take hold with a vim and energy that will make it a success.

The company will put out a route agent at once to contract with our farmers for cream, and we hope that every one will give the enterprise such assistance as lies within their power. With a proper effort we are satisfied it can be made a grand success.—*Fayette Advertiser.*

Fruit Prospects in Texas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The man who has never been in Texas can know but very little about it. Most of what we have read about it has been written for advertising purposes, or by men riding through the country on free passes, and who afterwards gave full rein to a fertile imagination. Since the writer is under no obligations to either railroads or any other corporations in the State, he can afford to be candid and independent.

My travels so far, have been confined to Northern and Eastern Texas. Since the great State of Texas is as large as five average States, we find in it a diversity of climates and resources, of interests and opinions, and we must therefore speak of Northern, Eastern, or Southern Texas, as the case requires.

The best settled portion of the State is the Eastern and Northern part. Take for instance, the Texas and Pacific road from Marshall to Texarkana, in the northeast corner of the State, a ride of 155 miles, and on either side stretches out before the traveler an agricultural panorama of the most attractive character. In my travels through Illinois, Iowa, Missouri or Kansas, I cannot recall any section that represents more pretty homes and thrifty farms, orchards and gardens. The soil of this portion of the State possesses one peculiar advantage, its wonderful resources, the diversity of crops it is capable of yielding, and without the aid of fertilizers or manures. Within the past few days I have seen growing side by side, cotton, corn, wheat, oats,—in fact, the staple products of the North as well as many of those of the South. Corn yields 30 to 60 bushels to the acre, wheat averages 10 to 20, which is the average yield of the United States, oats 60 bushels, and cotton a bale to the acre.

I confess Texas has proved to me a surprising revelation, and proves so to most of the people who visit it, who have heard of it heretofore as the home of the cow-boy and herdsman, the criminals and refugees from justice; but you cannot be here many days before you discover how groundless this charge is. Texas, it appears, has been attracting a large immigration from the overcrowded cities and fields of the older States, and the penniless emigrant forms but a very small part of this great influx which has populated and enriched so much of the State the past ten years. My observations so far, lead me to believe that fruit growing can be successfully conducted here. The fruit growers of Texas have so far, at least, got better prices, all things considered, than any State in the Union. They have splendid home markets. Here in Northern Texas where the business is now quite extensive, most of the growers ship freely to the big towns in the southern portion of the State, Galveston, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, and other thriving cities, where the business is wholly overlooked. Some of them reach out in every direction, to Denver, Col., St. Paul, Minn., Chicago, St. Louis, and intermediate points between the far North and distant West.

Denison is one of the largest shipping points. There are a number of great peach orchards here—the largest owned by Perry & Son, who can ship by the car load this season to the various markets. The most extensive fruit operator—though not a grower, is Mr. E. E. Latta. He buys and ships everywhere, reaching every market of any importance between St. Paul and Galveston, and Denver and Chicago, and his enterprise and energy in this direction has helped the business wonderfully at Denison. Here also I found your friend Mr. J. V. Munson, who is conducting what I found to be a

MODEL NURSERY,

and when I inform you that he has been shipping trees to every State, including New Jersey and California, some idea of the magnitude of his business can be formed. It will be, perhaps, news to some of your Missouri nurserymen to learn that he delivered several car loads of trees in that State the past season. I may add that Mr. Munson has made a great deal of money at the business, and that he is too much attached to it to retire and enjoy the fortune he has already made. His vineyard embraces 150 varieties, all now bearing a promising crop, and this does not embrace a number of new varieties, his own production, which he is testing. I could fill a column that would be of interest to your nurserymen subscribers, without referring to all of what I witnessed on Mr. Munson's grounds, but must pass on to other matters before this letter becomes too long.

PARIS

is one of the places noted for its fine fruits. The finest peaches offered in St. Louis for several years past, were from W. M. Klyce of this place. He has a fine crop this season, and your citizens who carry fat pocketbooks can go up on Broadway any day after the 1st of June, and see some of the fine fruit that Paris furnishes.

A leading nurseryman and fruit grower here, too, is Dr. W. W. Stell, whom I found very busy with a large force of men in his nursery grounds.

The packing, shipping, and planting season is over here, and now the efforts of the nurserymen are directed to suppressing the weeds and caring for the young and growing trees and plants.

PALESTINE

has been famous for years for its horticultural products. The business has reached large dimensions, and has become one of the most valuable industries to this attractive town with its historic name. W. H. Swift is the leading grower and shipper, and can doubtless commence on the 1st of June to load a car of peaches each day, for the markets of the North and West. In addition to his immense orchards and vegetable fields, he is conducting a dairy, and making money at it. In fact, Mr. Swift is one of the citizens Palestine could not afford to lose. Palestine is also somewhat famous as the former home of H. M. Hoxie, manager of the Gould system of roads, with headquarters now in your city. Here also formerly lived several other railroad magnates now connected with the same lines, and mainly subordinates of Mr. Hoxie, and it was under his management that the fruit and vegetable business was started, and grew to be an important business to the town and railroad. The shippers have formed an association with Mr. H. B. Phillips, an enterprising grower and shipper, for President, and they are now making arrangements with the American Refrigerator Transit Company, to carry their products to distant markets.

P. M. K.

Paris, Texas, April 18th.

Notes-Correspondence.

—D. J. Young, of Ft. Smith, Ark., wants to know where he can procure some game chickens of the best strains. We are frequently asked for game chickens, and it is a wonder to us that more are not advertised in the RURAL WORLD.

—Please find herewith post-office order to renew my subscription. I am very much pleased with my advertisement in the RURAL WORLD; it has brought me demand for stock from Kentucky to Texas; and scarcely a mail arrives failing to bring from one to four enquiries for sheep and hogs. Please continue the advertisement and mail bill for same.—J. E. B., Bridgeport, Ills.

—The *Million*, the new 50-cent weekly free trade paper published at Des Moines, Iowa, announces an interesting article by Prof. A. L Perry, of Williams College, on "Protectionist Predictions," or the song of the dying goose, to be published April 29. Also, May 3rd and following numbers, a series by Hon. David A. Wells on "Results of Some Recent Economic Experiences," which will probably be one of the most startling statements of the relative effects of free trade and protection that the world has ever seen.

—The tide of immigration setting toward our shores is subject to fluctuations, but there exists no reason to anticipate that during the life of the present generation it will fail to reach the average height of the past ten years; immigration therefore, continues to be one of the great economic questions of this country, and it involves a political problem of the highest importance, that of naturalization. That our naturalization laws are defective in many respects is notorious, and the demand for their revision will no doubt acquire added force from the publication of an article by Justice William Strong upon that subject in the *North American Review* for May. In the same number of the Review, Edwin P. Whipple offers a candid judgment of Matthew Arnold, as a thinker and as a man of letters. Richard A. Proctor, under the title of "A Zone of Worlds," writes of the vast multitude of the pigmy kindred of the earth, known as the asteroids. In "The Railway and the State," Gerritt L. Lansing essays to prove that the multiplication and extension of railroad lines, and the establishment of low rates of transportation, are hindered rather than helped by governmental interference. Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of Princeton College, has a highly interesting article on "Illusions of Memory." Helen Kendrick Johnson contributes an essay on "The Meaning of Song." Finally, there is a joint discussion of "Workingmen's Grievances," by William Godwin Moody and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard University.

—Please give me exact rules for having Jersey bull calves registered, cost of same, to whom to apply. Please answer through RURAL WORLD next week. Also please answer and give me the list of governors of Missouri, such as are alive.—C. W. B. Montgomery City, Mo.....Address T. J. Hand, secretary, A. J. C. C. Register, Washington Building, No's. 1—3, Broadway, New York, for all information on the registry of Jersey cattle.

The following are the names and addresses of the ex-governors of Missouri now living, so far as we can remember them: John S. Phelps, Springfield, Mo.; Charles H. Hardin, Mexico, Mo.; Thos. C. Fletcher, St. Louis; Jos. W. McClurg, Linn Creek, Mo.; B. Gratz Brown, St. Louis.

From Nebraska.

COL. COLMAN: As soon as I get my spring work over, I will do all I can to increase the circulation of the RURAL WORLD in this locality. I deem it an obligation to do so as I consider you a benefactor to the farmer, and consider the RURAL the ablest educator on the Continent.

Spring is rather late with us. We are a week or ten days later than last year. All small grain is about sown, and the farmers are ready to commence ploughing for corn. The weather is very cold and cloudy.—Yours truly, D. A. Coleman.

Sorghum for Stock.

I have been interested in reading some articles in the RURAL WORLD about "Sorghum as Feed for Stock," and would like to see more on the subject. Will some of your readers tell me the best way to raise it for stock food; whether to sow it broadcast, or plant in drills, or hills, and when to plant, and how to save it for stock.

W. H. H. STEPHENS.

Cooper Co., Mo.

From Hubbard City, Texas.

This section is improving on every hand. Our farmers are gradually working into mixed crops, cultivating their crops better, and with the latest improved farm machinery. Considerable improved stock—horses, jacks, sheep and Durham cattle have been introduced here in the past few months. Col. J. H. Lippard, 2 miles from town, has a fine 40 acre fruit farm, and the indications are that he will have a big crop of peaches and apples. In fact, this is a fine fruit region, also for gardening. We need more good farmers, fruit-growers, gardeners and stock-raisers, with means to improve the vacant land.—S. H. S.

Upper Mississippi Valley Inter-State Fair.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The Upper Mississippi Inter-State Society of Agriculture and Mechanics has been organized for the purpose of holding Annual Fairs at Dubuque, Iowa.

Our object is to assist in the development of the agricultural and mechanical resources of Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and we respectfully ask for your personal co-operation in the important enterprise, that with the combined intelligence of those engaged in these pursuits in the territory above named, our Society and its patrons may be abreast if not in the van of progressive agriculture and mechanics, and that our annual exhibitions may, by their object lessons and lectures, amply repay those who may visit them.

E. R. S.

Public Lands in Missouri.

I see a card of inquiry in the RURAL WORLD of March 27th in regard to public lands which seemed not to be answered by the editor, who asks any one posted on such matters to reply. I feel an interest in any one who is hunting a home, and who is willing to brave the hardships of a frontier life, and willing to take up, and live out, a homestead. I will say that about one year ago I received letters from two of the land offices in this State—Ironton and Springfield—both offices reporting large quantities of vacant and unappropriated United States land, that were subject to either homestead or preemption, in several of the southern counties of Missouri, and I am quite certain it has not all been disposed of by this time. Write to the United States Land Office at Springfield, Mo., or Ironton, Mo., and you will receive the desired information,

Respectfully,

H. D. JOHNSTON.

Lamar, Mo.

A Fine Farm for Sale.

COL. COLMAN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that I have for sale one of the finest locations for a dairy or creamery in the State. The farm contains 370 or 500 acres, of which 200 are in cultivation, and has several fine springs. One (the largest) has been tested for "fish purposes"—and pronounced the best in the State. The spring is just one mile from St. Clair depot, (St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.,) with good road. A portion of the farm adjoins the corporation, has two orchards, apples, peaches, plums and cherries, log dwelling of six rooms, barn and stables, tenant house of two rooms, also crib and stable, land free from grubs and stumps, well adapted to grass. I know of no location superior as a stock or dairy farm—balance of land in timber; convenient to church and school, railroad facilities good, four mails daily, fifty-five miles west from St. Louis.

Land can be divided so as to make three convenient farms. Price $25 per acre, part cash, balance on time, 6 per cent interest. If you could get up a stock company for a creamery or dairy, this would be the place for it. The reasons for selling are good. Country is high and healthy, good markets, every inducement to capital to make money. Yours truly,

E. H. J.

The Cattle Yard.

Jos. E. Miller, of Belleville, reports the safe arrival of his seventy-five imported Holsteins and their location in quarantine. This lot of cattle will no sooner reach St. Clair County, Ills., than purchasers will be ready with money in hand to take them away. Mr. T. C. Campbell, of Manchester, Mo., was over there a few days since and brought away several good cows and heifers, and they are being very rapidly distributed over the State.

Mr. James Adams of Marshall, Ill., writes: "I bought last month of Will R. and Junior K. King, Marshall, Mo., three fine bull calves all under one year old. They arrived however in safety and I am very much pleased not only with them but with the Messrs. King and the manner in which they treated me." Well now that is the way the Messrs. King are in the habit of treating everybody; they are both able and willing to treat them hospitably, show them a good and well bred herd and sell them all they can.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I lately made a trip to Illinois for Holstein cattle, visited two herds and bought of George E. Brown & Co., Aurora, four head, paying therefor $1,375. Three of them are imported and one home bred but out of imported stock. Wm. Hamilton of this place has also purchased a fine bull bred in New York. Please credit me with the six subscriptions enclosed and let me know about the Plymouth Rocks.

J. B. ESTES.

Davies Co., Mo.

We have already answered you both in regard to the fowls and the subscriptions, and are very glad to see you investing in the Holsteins. Hundreds of farmers are doing the same.

A. L. Hamilton's Sale.

Just as our last issue was going to press we received the sale advertisement of Archie Hamilton of Lexington, Kentucky, and his letter giving the reason for the dispersion of his entire herd. Those who have seen the work done by Mr. Hamilton during the past ten years both at home and abroad at the numerous sales made by the Hamiltons, and Vanmeter and Hamiltons, have realized for a long time that he was in a precarious state of health, hence the announcement that by the advice of his physicians and the urgent solicitation of his family and friends he should for a time at least abstain from all active business surprised no one.

He has had the best Shorthorn education and experience that any man of his age living can lay claim to, and the best opportunities for securing the best blood in the Shorthorn world; when therefore he says that his herd numbers 120 animals and the entire herd is of Bates blood and of Bates topped Shorthorns there are very few that will question his statement.

Will the experienced breeder look at the advertisment and note the fact that nearly 50 of the animals in the sale are of those highly prized Bates families the Airdrie Duchesses, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Hilpas, Places, Lady Bates, Rose of Sharons and Wild Eyes; that 50 more are the Flat Creek Young Marys with from six to ten Bates Duke tops. Then will he read the remainder of the advertisment and note the bulls now at the head of the herd to be sold at the same time and say this is not the most important sale that will take place this year in Kentucky or indeed in the United States?

We shall expect to see three-fourths of the States fully represented at the sale and many of the best breeders of the Dominion of Canada.

The Jackson County Breeders Sale.

The catalogue of the 9th annual sale of the Jackson county, Missouri, breeders of Shorthorn cattle is before us, and for completeness and conciseness of detail and quality of letter press and paper, has seldom been excelled. It is indeed a model to pattern after. It includes 184 animals from twenty-two different herds as follows: From M. W. Anderson's 9; O. P. W. Bailey's 34; Bennett & Son's 7; G. L. Chrisman's 13; J. D. Cusenbary's 6; J. N. Consolver's 1; W. A. Cunningham's 6; L. Fuqua's 13; Hughes & Son's 10; W. M. Hudspeth's 2; W. C. Harrellson's 1; S. K. Knox's 15; Lane Bro's. 16; M. Pugsley's 5; Powell Bro's. 4; J. Powell & Son's 5; W. A. Powell's 5; A. J. Powell's 7; P. Roberts & Son's 4; John T. Smith's 9; H. M. Vaile's 7; Ward & Son's 4.

These gentlemen are closely identified with the breeders of the West, and have been for many years, hence have studied their wants and made ample provision to supply them. In the sale will be found a large number of exceptionally well bred things, for the parties to the sale are men of ample means and have spared neither money nor pains to secure good foundation stock of the best families and at the same time to have the kind of individual called for both by breeders and ranch men, viz., style, quality and beef.

The families represented are quite numerous including the Rose of Sharon, Pearlette, Pine-apple, Young Mary, Victoria, Young Phyllis, Cypress, Mrs. Motte, Pansy, Miss Severs, Josephine, Constance, Lady Sale, and very many others equally well known and esteemed, and the quality of many of the bulls used in these herds for years past has been excelled by none in the State and but few in the United States.

The announcement is made that every animal will be sold without bye bid, will be registered or eligible to registry, and that the auctioneer will call attention to any blemish should any be known to exist. The terms of the sale are cash, but a credit of four months will be given if desired, on bankable paper with ten per cent interest from date.

The sale will take piece at Riverview Park, near the stock yards, Kansas City, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 6th, 7th, and 8th. Catalogues may be had by addressing G. L. Chrisman, C. C. Chiles, or John T. Smith, Independence, Mo.

Two Hundred Imported Jerseys.

The well-known importing firm of Alfred M. Herkness & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have just received two hundred head of Jersey cattle from the Island direct, which they propose to offer for sale at public auction at their own sale's bazaar in Philadelphia on Thursday and Friday, May 1st and 2nd. The RURAL WORLD has for years past urged upon the people of the entire country, the propriety of paying more attention to this grand breed of cattle, and is now pleased to be able to offer them one of the best opportunities of their lives.

Coming direct from the Channel Islands, selected by a purchaser and importer of 50 years experience, there is no danger of their being ineligible to registry or of being poor individuals, nor need there be any question about the conduct of the sale, the name and reputation of the parties making it unstained by a doubt of partiality or by-bidding and it is too late in the day to begin now.

Missouri needs a hundred Jerseys where she now has one, and could well afford to lay the foundation of future greatness by the purchase of this entire sale five times over. She is to become a great dairy State, and her brands of butter be known the world over, and this can be accomplished only by her farmers having the nerve to recognize it, and the courage of their convictions to invest now.

Our readers will understand us, we are not of the opinion that many men are able to invest in a herd of thoroughbreds for the purpose of utilizing them as dairy cattle, nothing of the kind. Thoroughbred milch stock like thoroughbred beef stock is mainly used to top off and breed up the best native stock of the country, the heretofore despised scrub, native to the manor born, hardy, thrifty and inured to hardship, and the foundation of every successful enterprise in this country; it is these that can be bought at a low price when judiciously bred and properly cared for, do the work and make the money.

Use no bull but a thoroughbred, and have a few females of the same line of breeding, then select the best milch cows to be bought and breed up, and the change in a few years will be astonishing. See Alfred M. Herkness & Co's advertisement, and send for catalogues.

H. D. Ayres and Son's Sale.

This great sale announced to come off at Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., on Friday, May 9th, will attract the attention of buyers who are seeking the best Shorthorn cattle ever offered in the West. On reference to the advertisement found on our fifth page this week, it will be seen that sixty-five head are to be sold, 45 cows and 20 bulls, among which are included such tip-top families as Renick Rose of Sharons, Barringtons, Young Marys, Duchess of Goodnesses, Young Phyllisses, Harrietts, Princesses, Rosemarys, etc., etc.

The Rose of Sharons are directly from the herd of Abram Renick, with crosses of bulls bred by him with an additional one of the great 14th Duke of Thorndale, the sire of more high-priced cattle than any other bull ever known, and being sold himself to his last purchaser for $17,900. But above and beyond this, there will be found in the herd the blood of the 4th Duke of Geneva, 4th Duke of Hillburst, 3rd Duke of Oneida, 5th Lord of Oxford, 32nd Duke of Airdrie, 2nd and 3rd Thorndale Duke, 4th Cambridge Rose Duke and Sharons Duke 3rd, five of the most choice bred Rose of Sharon bulls and many of their get in this sale are fit to head any herd in the land.

We earnestly commend this sale to the attention of breeders. Catalogues may now be had.

Cattle Notes.

BULL SHOW.—It appears difficult to get such a large bull show as we used to have. However, on last Court day Mr. Wm. Warfield had on exhibition one bull, Baron Butterfly 49871, a Barmpton Rose, the fine bull at the head of his celebrated Grasmere Herd, together with four yearling heifers, Primrose by 2d Duke of Grasmere 13961, dam Portuiacca; Gipsey Gwynne by 7463 2d Duke of Barrington; Caresse by 3d Duke of Waverly, dam Carme, and Minnie by 2d Duke of Grasmere, dam Minnesota. They were all good individuals, taken from the pasture in only store condition but made quite an attractive appearance. The four Aberdeen Polled-Angus yearling bulls, imported from Scotland by Mr. Wallace Estill, Howard county, Mo., was the great attraction, as they were black and hornless, with good shape and form and mellow hides and were quite a curiosity to many of our farmers, as they had never seen any of this tribe of cattle before. Mr. Estill made sales of two of them, Jason to Mr. John B. Wilgus for $450, the other to Mr. Richard Squires.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

The Horseman.

Stallions Advertised.

Exile, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills.

Clay Cuyler, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills.

Wm. L. Hull, R. J. Fruin, Meadville, Mo.

Monitor, C. D. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.

Ayres' Hambletonian, H. D. Ayres & Son Breckenridge, Mo.

Goldsmith, A. McClintock & H. D. Ayres, Breckenridge, Mo.

C. D. Colman, of the Lakeside Stock Farm, St. Louis, Mo., has bought from Edward Butler, of the same place, the bay mare Alice, sired by Edward Everett, (the sire of eleven horses to make records of 2.30 and better, nine of which trotted in 2.25 or better) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, who has 37 representatives in the 2.30 list. The dam of Alice was by Pilot Jr., almost equally noted as a sire of trotters, whose blood is considered of the most royal kind in all trotting pedigrees. Aside from being the sire of the dams of Maud S., 2.10¼ and Jay-Eye-See 2.10¾, the fastest trotters ever hitched to a sulky, he was the sire of John Morgan 2.24; Pilot Temple 2.24½; Tackey 2.26; Tattler 2.26; Queen of the West 2.26½; General Sherman 2.28¾; Dixie 2.30 and scores of other fast ones.

Alice has been used as a road mare but has frequently demonstrated her ability in private trials to beat 2.30. She will be bred to the standard bred trotting stallion Monitor, 1327, and her produce ought to equal any bred in America.

J. V. Stryker, of the Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ills., has added to his list of brood mares, BELLE CHIEF by Clark Chief, dam a thoroughbred mare, sent by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, to be bred to that stallion. Also Lady Golddust, by Dorsey's old Golddust, dam by Lexington. These mares are 16 hands high, of good style and ought to make fine brood mares. Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, who died at the age of ten years, left six of his produce in the 2.30 list. He was also the sire of Betsey Trotwood, dam of Phallas 2.15¼; of Miss Coons, dam of Wilson 2.16¼, and of Jessie Kirk, dam of Majolica 2.17. It is admitted by all he was the best son of Mambrino Chief.

Everyone acknowledges the potency of Golddust in begetting trotters, and with different and better management, he would have ranked among the very first stallions of the land. Backed by the stout blood of Lexington, Lady Golddust ought to make a first-class brood mare, bred to either of of Mr. Stryker's standard bred trotters.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Please tell me what to do for a horse that has sore feet in front? He works all right, but put him on a dry road, it makes him very lame. JAS. TRACY.

Mound City, Mo.

Reply: It is impossible to tell what is the matter from your description. He has tender feet, is perhaps what is called flat-footed, and cannot stand hard roads. Or, he may have some disease of the feet. If so, the best way is to pull off his shoes, and work him on the farm till cured. Shoes are more or less injurious to horses' feet.

Thoroughbred Blood in the Trotter.

A writer in the California *Spirit* says, "As we understand the matter, the advocates of the thoroughbred side claim that we need more thoroughbred blood in our trotters, not to make them trot so much as to give them that vital stamina that will enable the trotting horse to maintain without wavering a long continued flight of speed at a high rate. The no-thoroughbred-blood theorists here take square issue, and vehemently assert that thoroughbred blood is not only not helpful to our present families of trotters, but is positively detrimental, that the cross is in antagonism to well established principles of breeding, destroys the necessary mental equilibrium, and is generally mischievous. We think we have stated the issue fairly. What is the truth? As usual, both sides are right in some important particulars, and both sides are wrong, as we see them. In order to develop our own ideas the more clearly, let us look at a few generalities, for this is about all that can be done in this present article. Whether it is continued or not will depend somewhat upon circumstances. In the first place there must be some principle of breeding that has not only been promulgated as a theory, but worked out in practice, and that principle is this: *Like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor.* This is no new principle; it is as old as life. Generations after generations of men,

what we are doing every day, and what has been done in the running and trotting horses; they are only temporary variations, although the family characteristics are now tolerably well fixed—but these characteristics may by a little patience and skill be broken up in a generation or two, and new types produced from the same animals. And yet to listen to the writers of the two schools one would be led to think that running and trotting horses belonged to two different *species* with entirely different attributes and natures. Another law of breeding that may help us to a better solution of this question is, that *acquired* qualities seem to be descended by the law of heredity, with even greater uniformity and regularity than those we call natural qualities. Thus again does kindly nature stimulate and urge us to higher and more ambitious types—to progress. According to these general laws, the domestic animals that surround us become plastic material for us to mould as we may. We may take Shetland ponies, surround them with new conditions, and we can by patient skill breed them up to the stature of the Clydesdale or Norman; or by another short breed roadsters, runners or trotters from them. This would take intelligence, time and capital; but given these, the thing could be done. This is just the way that the modern runner and the modern trotter was produced. The highest type of the American trotter was created by strengthening and fixing an accidental or acquired quality, until it now descends with tolerable uniformity. What we have done we can do again, but we must be given the requisite time. This will indicate our own opinion of thoroughbred blood in the trotter. That our modern family of trotters is largely indebted to it for high qualities, we believe no careful student disputes, but on the contrary recognizes it cheerfully. And individually we believe that new infusions of the right kind of thoroughbred blood will be of great benefit in the future, to insure high form and a great rate of speed for a distance, with this qualification: *we must wait for success a good while longer.* The running gait of our thoroughbreds has been fixed by generations, used only at that gait, and it is unphilosophical to suppose that this fixity of type can be broken up entirely in one generation, and the attempt to do it, so far as we are informed, has always resulted disastrously. That speed at the running gait, and speed at the trotting gait, are interchangeable terms we do not think warranted by the facts, for with only exceptions enough to prove the rule, trotting stallions are used on thoroughbred dams, and rarely, if ever, are thoroughbred stallions used on trotting mares to beget the trotting habit. Practically our position is just this: Taking our families of trotters as they exist to-day, if we desired to go into the breeding of trotting horses, as such, with the expectation of early pecuniary returns, we should confine ourselves to the well known and recognized trotting lines, and the longer the trotting inheritance the stronger would be our hopes of success. But if we had ample means to wait a generation or two, we should confidently use a prepotent trotting stallion on selected thoroughbred mares, with every expectation of ultimate success. The question as to whether we should be the gainer involves the whole question under discussion, and we will let it rest to be worked out by our wealthy experimentalists. This would be our advice to all beginners, for we think it the safest, but in the meantime, if a strictly thoroughbred animal should break out and beat the fastest trotting record, we should cordially hail him, and cheerfully help to crown him, but it wouldn't in the least change our convictions or the character of our advice. As "Heaven is not reached at a single bound," so thoroughbreds are not moulded into the fastest trotters in one generation; but *they can be made such if you wait long enough.*"

The Price of Trotters.

—Each blue-grass breeder of prominence has his regularly printed catalogue of stock, revised yearly, generally with a wood-cut of his best stallion on the cover. Some, as General Withers, insert the selling price, from which "no deviation" is advertised. In looking over such a catalogue, from $400 up to $2,000 are found to be demanded for the younger animals, with proportionately more for older ones that could be at once made useful. But when a horse has really entered the ranks of the great "flyers" there is hardly any limit to his value. One with a record of 2:30 may be estimated in a general way worth $10,000. From 2:30 down to 2:20, $1000 may be added for each successive second. When we come into teens, and near the head of the record, juggling with gold and diamonds is a coarse occupation in comparison, Mr. Bonner is said to have paid $36,000 for Dexter, and $36,000 for Rarus, and Mr. Vanderbilt $20,000 for Maud S. But this last was before she had made her great time; now that she has made it, you are told confidentially that a person stands ready to draw his check willingly for $75,000 when he can get a horse that will lead her, and give him the distiction of having the fastest trotter in the world. But does it pay? Well, it pays first in stock-raising; it pays next in the opportunity to take purses and stakes offered by the great system of racing circuits; and no doubt even those gentlemen who withdraw from racing, and do their driving in private life, find it pays in a pleasure and improved health from this kind of recreation, extravagant as it is, which they might not be able to procure so well from the expenditure of equal sums in any other direction.—*W. H. Bishop, in Harper's Magazine.*

Exercise for Stallions.

At this hour of the 19th century, says the *National Live-Stock Journal*, it is scarcely needful to repeat the lesson—if long learned lessons were not too readily forgotten—that the health of all the vital functions, in man or beast, depends very much upon exercise; free and frequent, not necessarily violent bodily exercise. Without it, the frame cannot grow as it should, healthy development of muscle is impossible, and when the animal reaches maturity, and should become a parent, the result of its indolent life is seen in either partial decline or total loss of the reproductive powers. Those powers are also injuriously affected, in male or female, by insufficiency of exercise at mature age, however healthful the circumstances of earlier life may have been. Exercise of the body tends to keep down those fatty excesses which gather about the generative system of highly-fed females, often causing barrenness when not so guarded against, especially in cattle, sheep and swine of the heavier sort; but the male, no less then the female, is liable to loss of fruitfulness from inaction; and of all animals, the horse, framed for activity and labor, is one of the first to feel the want of sufficient exercise. Violent exercise is not the desideratum, but exercise sufficiently frequent and extended to promote a habit of healthy circulation of the blood, and to give the blood an ample supply of oxygen by the stimulated action of the lungs in the open air. The fact that stallions which travel are usually surer sires than those kept at home, although the latter may have what is considered a fair amount of exercise, has been repeatedly observed in the principal horse-breeding establishments of Europe.

The horse, essentially a locomotive animal, seems to need proportionately more exercise than the male of any race not formed as he is for great and sustained activity. The usual amount of exercise allowed to stallions kept at home does not appear to be (as a rule) enough to place them, as regards sexual vigor and the number of their progeny, upon the same level with stallions that constantly travel the road.

—On April 15, at Lexington, Ky., P. C. Kidd, sold at auction 61 head of horses. The crowded state of our columns prevents us from giving a detailed report. The following made the highest prices: Sudie Wilkes by Red Wilkes, dam by Corbeau $390; Brent by Varick, dam by Indian Chief $380; Bertie and mate $900; Waveland by Waveland Chief, dam Little Flaxey, $1310; Crescent by Red Wilkes dam by Black Pilot, $310, Billy by Wm. Rysdyk, $550; Rutledge by Onward, dam Estella, $630; Darley by Lothair, dam by Elkhorn, $310; Bob and Sank, pair, $310; Chestnut mare by Almont, dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, $1,000; Eddie K. by Hamadah, dam Hermes $670. 61 head were sold which brought $13,550, an average of $222 15.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

CONSUMPTION

is a disease we all dread. It often carries its victim to an untimely grave. How important, then, for those who cherish life and health to prevent that disease in its early stages. Every Cold or Cough should be treated with ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. There is no better remedy. 4t

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder.
No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklevington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert Patton, M. D., Hamlin, Kansas, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE—W. H. and A. Leonard, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Craggs, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32980 at head of herd.

WILL R. & JUNIOR K. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Mo., breeders of Short-horn cattle Viscount Oxford 7th, 49489, Imp., and Grand Duke of Clark, Jr., head the herd.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo. Pacific R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head. Farm adjoins the town.

JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire swine, Cotswold and Merino sheep. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write.

DR. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Ornanthe Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Poland China Hogs. Sharon-Geneva 53872 and Duke of the Floods at head of herd.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. GUS. HEAD, Alton Junction, Ill., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Langshan and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Collie Dogs. Eggs and Chicks in season.

T. C. CAMPBELL, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo. Railroad station, Barrett's, Mo. Pac. Ry. Inspection of stock invited.

JERSEY CATTLE, highly and fashionably bred and the best butter families. Bull fit for service and bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Premium herd St. Louis Fair 1883. Seven first premiums, including aged Cow, three-year old Cow, two-year old Bull, Sweepstakes on Cows, Herd premiums, etc. Animals properly shipped and delivered at depot in St. Louis. H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Jefferson Co. Mo.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Airdrie Duchesses, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Roan Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Constances, Minas, Hilpas, Darlingtons, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barmpton Roses, Young Marys. Oxford of Vinewood 3d, 33427, at head of herd. Young stock for sale

JACKS.—I have for sale Jacks, Hogs, and grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

JERSEY RED HOGS bred and for sale by Rozzelle & Peck, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo. Young pigs for sale.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. His six best stock rams shear from 28 to 33 lbs. Stock for sale.

BERKSHIRES—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Berkshire hogs, Merino sheep and high-grade Short-horn cattle.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

J. D. WASHINGTON, West Plains, Missouri breeder and importer of Essex hogs, Merino Sheep and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Circulars free.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

I. H. SHIMER, Hillsboro, Ills., Breeder of pure Victoria swine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

D. W. McQUITTY, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire swine and high class Poultry, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

MERINO SHEEP and Light Brahma fowls, all of the best strains. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Prices reasonable.

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE L. MENGER, Palmyra, Mo., Breeder of pure bred Poland-China Swine, all recorded in the A. P. C. Record. Special rates by express. Also, Breeder of pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Eggs in season, $1.50 per setting of 13. Write or call.

CHESTER WHITE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, of the best breeds, bred and for sale by HOLT BROS., Arlington, Ky.

DUROC, or JERSEY RED HOGS, and Large English Berkshire Plymouth Rock Fowls, all of the very best breed, for sale by W. LEONARD REID, Sandy Bridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. N.B. A fine lot of very early Pigs, now. Eggs for Hatching, $1.50 per setting (15). A few fine Cockerels, $2.00 each, delivered in South St. Louis. Write.

DUROC, OR JERSEY RED SWINE, bred and for sale by Dr. G. H. Donaldson, Breckenridge, Mo. For history and price list address as above.

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs and 14 varieties of high-class Poultry, all of the best strains. HARRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo

E. J. FILE, Hillsboro, Ill., breeder of Shropshire Sheep, Suffolk Swine and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Sheep, Pigs and Eggs for present delivery.

POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS bred and shipped by H. H. Allen, Sedalia, Mo. Also, pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS of the best strains, Largest flock in St. Louis County. Eggs $2 for 15, carefully packed. Fowls for sale at reasonable prices. Write. Mrs. F. M. Dyson, Baden, St. Louis

CHAS. GALLE, Columbia, Mo., Breeder and Shipper of high-class Poultry, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese. Eggs shipped in Galle's Spring-bottom basket; setting, $2.00.

MRS. J. J. BRICE, Breeder of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, P. Rock Chickens and Brown Leghorn and Toulouse Geese. MRS. J. J. BRICE, Shackelford, Mo.

LINN COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION breeders of high class Plymouth Rock, Langshan, Partridge Cochin, Wyandott and Houdan fowls, B. B. R. Game and Bronze Turkeys, Eggs and Chicks in season. Prices low; stock pure. Correspondence solicited. Chester White Pigs for sale. Ed. H. Norton, Sec'y, Linneus, Mo.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY. Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Partridge Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs. Bronze and White Holland Turkeys and Pekin Ducks Stock for sale. Eggs in season.
MISS ALICE FISHER, Hanny City, Peoria County, Ill.

PURE BRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, Holstein Cattle, Bronze Turkeys and L. Brahma Chickens. J. P. Visserring, Melville, Madison Co., Ill. Artichokes for sale

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine, Merino Sheep. Choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Catalogue free.

POLAND China SWINE, pure breed. Liberal reductions to first purchasers in each county. Photographs of breeds sent free upon application. Address us before purchasing elsewhere. H. H. WALLS & CO., Bedford, Lawrence co. Ind.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS and Pigs and PLYMOUTH ROCK Poultry of pure breed and fine quality. Fair prices and prompt attention to customers. H. C. MINTER, Keytesville, Chariton Co., Mo.

FOR BERKSHIRE PIGS of the best approved English and American bred families, Windsor Castle, Cirencester Sallie, Manchester Lass, Stewart's Cantilena, and Bally's Exquisite. Or, for Light Brahma Fowls, of high quality, address SPRINGER BROS., at "HAW HILL," Springfield, Ill.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo. Breeder Pure English Berkshires. Write.

St. Louis County Breeders.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock, Light Brahmas, Buff, White and Partridge Cochin's $2 per 13. Special.—Pure Essex Plymouth Rocks mated by Felch or Hawkings Strain mated by himself, $5 per 13 eggs. A. J. MANNY, 819 S. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

R. R. Foster, ST. LOUIS, Missouri. —Breeder of— Registered Jersey Cattle —AND— YORKSHIRE SWINE.

St. Clair County, Ills., Breeders.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, Shropshire Sheep bred and imported by JOS. E. MILLER, Belleville, Ill.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, Berkshire Pigs and High Grade Shorthorns. J. M. SCOTT, Breeder, Belleville, Ills,

JERSEY CATTLE, Southdown Sheep and Plymouth Rock Fowls. JOSEPH P. SMITH, Breeder, Freeburg, Ills.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Percheron Horses and Berkshire Pigs. WM. J. MILLER, Breeder, Belleville, Ills

PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS and Eggs and all kinds of native and imported Farm and Garden Seeds. L. G. WENIGE, Belleville, Ills.

GURNSEY CATTLE, Oxfordshire Sheep, Plymouth Rock Fowls, Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys, all pure bred and low price. Henry C. Eckert, Belleville, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Partridge Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, at $1.50 per setting of thirteen. Also, Pekin Duck and Bronze Turkey eggs in season, price $2 00 per setting of nine. Pekin Ducks, $1.50 per setting of nine; Address C. T. STOOKEY, Freeburg, Ill.

Trotting Stallions.

Ayres' Hambletonian.

Bred by and the property of H. D. Ayres & Son, Breckenridge, Mo. Brown horse with star, 16¼ hands high, fine style and action; foaled 1881, by VOLUNTEER GOLDSMITH, (by Goldsmith, dam Volunteer Maid, by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.) First dam, Fredonia, by Pacing Abdallah, (by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14.) Second dam, Jennie, by John Dillard, (sire of dam of Eric 2:28¾, and Phil Thompson, three-year old record, 2:21.) Third dam, June, by Belle Air, (Thoroughbred.) Fourth dam, Copper Bottom, very fast pacer. Will serve twenty approved mares at "Stockplace," at $20, each to insure the mare with foal. He is the premium horse wherever shown.
H. D. AYRES & SON.
Breckenridge, Mo.

GOLDSMITH

Property of Alex. McClintock, Millersburg, Ky., and H. D. Ayres, Breckinridge, Mo. Brown horse, 16 hands high; bred by E. Hulse, Washington, New York. By RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN, dam Lady Hulse, by imported Trustee, (Thoroughbred.) Will serve a limited number of approved mares, season of 1884, at "Stockplace," 1½ miles southeast of Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Missouri, at the "one price" of $25 to insure a mare in foal; money due when the facts are ascertained or the mare parted with. GOLDSMITH was kept mainly for a driving horse, and served but few mares until brought to Kentucky in 1881. His colts are uniformly large, with good bone, and show great trotting action. GOLDSMITH is the only son of the "Hero of Chester" in the State of Missouri.
ALEX McCLINTOCK,
H. D. AYRES.
Breckenridge, Mo.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

WM. L. HULL,

Will make the season of 1884, at the FRUIN FARM, formerly called the Stevens' farm, 3 miles from MEADVILDE, a station on the H. & St. Joe R. R., Linn Co., Mo.

WM. L. HULL is a black horse, 16 hands high, a fast trotter, and was sired by the celebrated MAMBRINO PATCHEN, full brother to Lady Thorn, with a record of 2:18 1-4. He was sired by Mambrino Chief and his dam was Lady Thorn's dam, by Gano, son of American Eclipse.

The dam of Wm. L. Hull was the well-known trotting mare DIXIE, full sister to Tacker, both sired by the great sire of trotters, Pilot Jr. The dam of these mares was by Bellfounder. In the trotting stallion, Hull, the blood of the three greatest families of trotters is united; viz: Mambrino Chief, Pilot Jr., and Bellfounder. No trotting stallion in America is better, or more fashionably bred. Terms: $25 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned free next year. Pasturage on very reasonable terms. Address, R. J. FRUIN, Meadville, Linn Co., Mo.

THIRD ANNUAL JOINT SALE
—OF—
CHOICE TROTTERS!
—BY—
McFERRAN & VEECH.

THE THIRD ANNUAL JOINT SALE of the produce of the two well-known Kentucky breeding Farms, Indian Hill and Glenview, will be held at Glenview, the farm of J.C. McFerran, six miles east of Louisville, Ky., and one mile from Linden Station, on the Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th.

The sale will embrace 50 head of Colts and Fillies, including **DAY DREAM**, foaled in 1879, with a four-year old record of **2:21 3-4** a fifth heat; **FEMME SOLE**, foaled in 1881, 2-year old, half-mile trial in **1:11 1-4.**

The colts and fillies are by Pancoast (record 2:25 ¾), Cuyler (sire of Algath, 2:23), DAY DREAM, (2:21 3-4 both at 4 years old), and Elvira, three years old (record 2:27), Princeps (sire of Trinket, 2:14,) Hettie Pearl (2:27), Romance (2:29 1-4) and Farce (2:26½), and Geo. Wilkes (sire of 26 trotters in 2:30 and better, out of the dams of Day Dream, Algath, Orient, Romance and Farce and others equally well bred.)

There are two out of mares by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, seven out of mares by Volunteer, one out of mare by George Wilkes, one out of mare by Alexander's Abdallah, one out of Messenger Duroc mare, four out of Wolford Mambrino mares, two out of Belmont mares, three out of Mambrino Patchen mares, one out of Harold mare, and one of a Clark Cilief mare.

The sale will be absolute, without any reserve bid or any by-bidder in any form on any animal.

JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARMS.

Trotting Bred Horses

STALLIONS IN USE.

EXILE 1143, got by August Belmont 366 (sire of Don Cossack, 2:28), dam by Mambrino Patchen 58 (sire of London, 2:20). Service fee $25 to insure.

CLAY CUYLER 1707, got by Cuyler 100 (sire of Day Dream, 2:22 1-2 at four years), dam by American Clay (sire of Maggie Briggs, 2:27). Service fee $25 to insure.

The BROOD MARES are by the following sires: Harold, Cuyler, Princeps, Pancoast (2:25 1-4), Albion, Woodford Mambrino (2:21 1-2), Alexander's Norman, Woodford Abdallah, Kentucky Rocket, Ben Patchen, Blood Chief, and Clark Chief, Jr.

Young Stock, Matched Pairs, and good Driving Horses for sale at all times.

Stock shown any day except Sunday.

Good box stalls and pasture at reasonable rates for mares left for service.

Also, RED HOGS for sale.

Call on, or address J. V. STRYKER, Jerseyville, Ill.

(40 miles from St. Louis, on C. & A. R. R.)

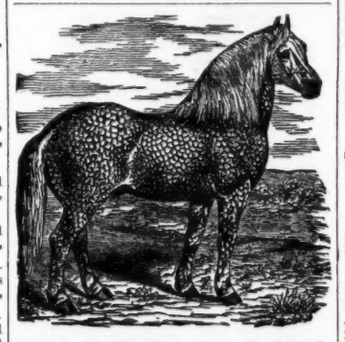
—THE—
STANDARD BRED
FAST TROTTING STALLION, MONITOR.

Stands at the stables of the Colman Nursery Co., on the Olive Street Road, five miles from the St. Louis Court House. TERMS: $25 the season, in advance. Mares not proving in foal may be returned free next year.

Monitor is not only a horse of great power, having abundant bone and muscle, but his temper and disposition are so perfect that any child can use him. He can be worked in the Sulky or Plow without fretting. He is so level-headed that he won at the St. Louis Fair Ground Matinees last Summer, six races without showing the least excitement. He won as a three-year-old, a two thousand dollar match race, sixty days after the first harness was put on him, over Col. C. L. Hunt's Cash Boy. He is a natural trotter and never makes a mistake. He is duly Registered as Standard Bred, in National Trotting Horse Breeder's Association.

PEDIGREE, ETC.

MONITOR (1327) foaled 1877, color black, 16 hands high, by Merchant (599), he by Alexander's Belmont (64), both their dams by Mambrino Chief (11); dam Trojana by Trojan (312) he by Flying Cloud (134), he by Vt. Black Hawk (5), Flying Cloud's dam by Andrew Jackson (4), Trojan's dam by Abdallah (1.) the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, (10.) He is descended from the best trotting families on the side of both sire and dam. Pasturage for mares from a distance $1.50 per week. Address C. D. COLMAN, RURAL WORLD OFFICE, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis.



EZRA STETSON, M.D., & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
Percheron AND Clydesdale Horses.
Catalogues sent on application.
NEPONSET, BUREAU CO., ILL.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.
—Will hold the—
Fifth Annual Special Combination Sale
—OF—
JERSEY CATTLE,
Consigned by Prominent Breeders,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7 to 10, 1884, at
The American Horse Exchange, Limited,
Broadway & Fifteenth St., New York,
(Office, 107 John St.)

The unrivaled attractions of this great annual sale has made it a nucleus around which other sales have been dated, making an aggregate of about
500 JERSEYS to be Sold.
in New York within the space of a week. It will be preceded on Tuesday by the sale of the increase during 1883 of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's herd.

Intending buyers of registered Jersey Cattle in large or small numbers will find the fifth Annual Special Combination Sale the most valuable opportunity of the year for securing them, with large numbers to select from, and every animal pledged to absolute sale, without limit or protection.

The catalogue contains consignments from such noted breeders as Messrs. S. M. Burnham, A. B. Darling, John I. Holly, J. V.N. Willis, (all cup winners in former sales), D. F. Appleton, Moulton Brothers, John D. Wing, S. M. Shoemaker, H. S. Russell, W. R. McCready, J. H. Walker and some twenty-five others, many of whom are likewise prominently known, and who take great pride in the quality of their representation in this great annual sale.

Every strain of blood of importance is creditably represented, and the offspring of some of the most famous cows in the country will be sold. Catalogues will be ready April 28.
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
107 John Street, New York.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

1st Prize Herd at N. Y. State Fair, 1879, 1881, 1882 & 1883.

Largest Herd, Best Quality, Most Noted Families.

At the head of our herd are the four best Milk Bulls living.

We now offer for sale the best bred lot of young Bulls ever collected in one herd, as their pedigrees show, and all backed by wonderful records.

FINE CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN STALLIONS at LOW FIGURES.

Catalogues on application. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

SMITHS & POWELL,
Lakeside Stock Farm, SYRACUSE, N. Y
Mention you saw this ad't in RURAL WORLD

Jersey Cattle — Shetland Ponies — All ages. Both sexes. Best families. All colors.
THOS. T. TURNER,
706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Continuous poor health for three years, with the advice of my physicians to give up business for the present, has induced me *wholly* to consent to the sale of my

Entire Herd of Bates and Bates-Topped Short Horns,
——TO BE HELD AT MY RESIDENCE NEAR——
LEXINGTON, KY., June 12 & 13, 1884.

The Herd Numbers 120 Animals, (Not including recent births)

Near **50** of which are of the choice **Bates Families, Airdrie Duchesses, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Hilpas, Places, Lady Bates, Rose of Sharons, and Wild Eyes.** Near **50 Young Marys** with from 6 to 10 Bates and Duke tops, representatives from "Flat Creek," and from Mr. B. Vameters best breeding. **Phylisses and Josephines Constitute the Remainder.**

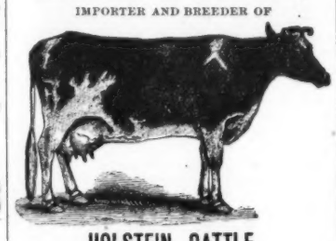
Also the well known **"Duke of Flat Creek"** Red calved June 20, '82; he compares favorably with the best Dukes I have ever seen. **Lord Barrington 2d and 3d** (twins) calved March '83, full brothers to "Barrington Lou" sold for $4,025.00 at Chicago June 27th '83. The **4th Duke of Kent pure Kirklevington** perhaps without a superior on the continent, and other first class Bates Bull Calves.

Every Animal not of Record, has been accepted for Vol. 26 A. H. B.

This Herd has been handled in the most natural way, principally upon grass, supplemented with grain, when there was necessity for it, but I have never used any **condensed feed,** hence breeders may expect to find the herd in **useful condition for breeding purposes.** Terms cash or its equivalent. Col. Muir and Col. Judy Auctioneers.
For Catalogue address W. W. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.

A. L. HAMILTON.

DR. W. A. PRATT,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF



HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
100 Head on hand Oct. 1st.
DR. W. A PRATT, Elgin, Ill.

ELMWOOD JERSEY HERD.
BUTTER THE STANDARD.

The animals comprising the foundation of the Elmwood Herd of Jerseys were selected many years ago solely for their butter qualities.

The long list of tested cows, with their grand butter records, that now comprise the Elmwood Herd or have been sold therefrom, is conclusive proof that no mistake was made in buying the best obtainable females and breeding them to the best of bulls. An examination of the pedigrees and the large butter records of the animals will convince parties familiar with the most noted butter strains that the bulls and cows in this herd are entitled to rank among the best representatives of the breed. An inspection will, we are confident, prove them as attractive in appearance as their unmistakable indications of quality would warrant.

Royalist III, 4500 stands at the head of the Elmwood Herd, and when the unsurpassed prize record of his ancestors for generations, and the average weekly butter record of his dam, imported Nelly 6456, and his sire's dam, Regina 32, I. H. B., are considered, Royalist III. 4500 is the peer of any Jersey bull. For further particulars address
CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills.

Hostein Catte. J. A VANCE, Troy, Ills. breeder of Holstein Cattle. Imported and premium stock on hand Correspondence solicited

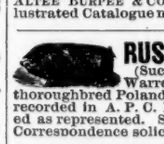
J. Edwin Black, Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Ills., Breeder of Poland-China Hogs. 20 sows to farrow in the Spring. Also, Cotswold and Shorpshire Sheep. A portion of each flock imported from England. Prices as low as the lowest.

PURE-BRED REGISTERD
Poland China Hogs
For sale by DAVID A. WATTS, Box 222, Sumner, Lawrence Co., Ill.
Write for prices. Inquiries promptly answered.

BERKSHIRES.
I am selling choice 90-day Pigs at greatly reduced rates. Must have room for spring litters. Also, a few **Sows** and **Grown Boars.**

Short-Horn Calves,
Bulls and Heifers, of fashionable colors and pedigree, coupled with individual merit, for sale at reasonable figures. Send in your orders and get choice stock while they are offered, low down.
CHAS. G. McHATTON, Fulton, Mo.

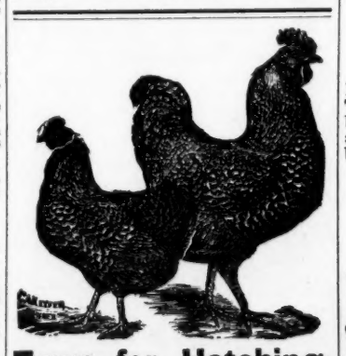
JERSEY RED, CHESTER WHITE, Berkshire, Yorkshire and Poland China Pigs; Cotswold, Southdown and Oxford-down, Sheep, Scotch Colley Dogs, and Fancy Poultry of choicest stock, bred and for sale by W. ALTEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.



RUSSELL & AKERS, (Successors to H.H. Russell) Warrensburg, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. Herd all recorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock warranted as represented. Special rates by express, Correspondence solicited.

Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China **Pigs** and **fine Setter Dogs,** Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

JERSEY RED SWINE.
I have choice Pigs on hand which I am selling very reasonable. Also taking orders for pigs to be shipped after a while. My stock all pedigreed Address J. N. INGRAM, Perry, Ills.



Eggs for Hatching.
Eggs from the best strains of PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS, packed with care, so as to be safely shipped to all parts of the country. Price, $2.00 for 13. Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD ST. LOUIS Mo.

POULTRY. G. W. Pleasants, Wright City, Mo., breeds choice L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, etc. Established 1871. Write for circular.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS.
A few sittings of Bronze Turkey Eggs, from choicest stock; six eggs for $2.00; 12 eggs for $4.00. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

LARGE SALE OF
IMPORTED JERSEY Cattle,
Per Steamers "OTRANTO" and "LORD CLIVE."
The Subscribers will sell at Auction, without reserve.
EVERY LOT IS PLEDGED TO ABSOLUTE SALE.
Their Spring Importations of Jersey Cattle, numbering with their increase up to the day of sale nearly
200 HEAD 200
DIRECT FROM THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,
ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS,
MAY 1st and 2nd, 1884.
Commencing at 11 o'clock each day,
AT HERKNESS' BAZAAR,
NINTH & SANSOM Sts., Philadelphia.

These cattle were selected by Edward P. Parsons Fowler, a buyer of vast experience, and who this year celebrates his fiftieth anniversary or semi-centennial since his connection with the business.

Every animal sold, except the calves, will be registered in the **Herd Book** of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and they will be transferred to the purchasers free of any charge.

Blanks will be furnished with the calves, entitling them to entry on the payment of the fee.

Certificate of health, (having been in quarantine for ninety days according to law,) will be given with each animal.

Every facility will be given distant purchasers in regard to shipping etc.

Open for examination three days previous to sale. Catalogues mailed on application.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS & CO.,
Importers & Auctioneers, Philadelphia, Penna.

PUBLIC SALE!
—OF—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
—BY THE—
Breeders of Jackson County, Missouri
AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO., ON
May 6, 7, & 8

Consisting of 100 choice Cows and Heifers, and 80 young Bulls ready for [illegible] **This is Strictly a Breeder's Sale,** and the offerings are drafts from [illegible] prominent herds in the county, and will compare favorably both [illegible] individual merit with any that have ever been offered in the west. [illegible] tle will be kept till close of sale without expense to purchaser[illegible]

For Catalogues, address either of the Committee at Inde[illegible]

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. C[illegible], [illegible]SMAN, JOHN. T. SMITH.

GREAT SALE OF
SHORT HORN CATTLE.
AT BRECKENRIDGE, MO.,
80 Miles East of Kansas City, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R'y., on
FRIDAY, MAY 9, '84.

We will offer for sale by Auction, 65 Head of the Highest Bred Short Horn Cattle ever offered in the West, consisting of 45 Cows and Heifers, and 20 Bulls, representing the following families: **Renick Rose of Sharon; Barrington's Young Marys, Duchess of Goodness, Young Phyllisses, Harriets, Princesses, Rosemarys, Primroses, Violets, Agathas, and other good families.** This herd is not only one of the highest bred herds in this country, but in point of individuality can not be excelled.

The Rose of Sharons are Directly from the Herd of Abram Renick with crosses of Bulls bred by him, with an additional cross of the Renowned 14th Duke of Thorndale, the Sire of More High-Priced Cattle than any other Bull ever known.

In the Herd will be found the bl

The Home Circle.

ECHOES FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD

BY FRED.

PRELUDE.

By the side of sweet Helicon's spring I recline,
Where Calliope marshaled her classical nine;
And, whispering the goddess my muse to inspire,
Bids sweep the strings—my Euterpean lyre.
Though long thou hast hung by this muse-haunted spring,
And though lost the best tones erst while hid in thy string;
Get us even essay some faint echoes to fling
From the well-foughten fields of the Circle Home sing.

ECHOES.

Since the critic no more in the Circle may thrive,
"What becomes of Bon Ami? "Poor beast; he maun live."
(That's a villainous rhyme, I am quite well aware;
But my harp is some rusty and out of repair;
Having lain on the shelf for some twenty odd years,
Since its antics but purchased me laughter and jeers.)

Bon Ami, the man of *invisible* wit,
Stretches out his anatomy, trying to fit
The huge garment our Idyll has made him withal—
David's small form engulfed in the armor of Saul—
Though he swell and bestretch him as much as he will,
There remains a prodigious discrepancy still.
If there's aught in his new Footological creed.
B. A. is a male Cinderella, indeed.

From the meshes of Ham Lake Fred sends up his croak,
From Carthage young (?) Lloyd continues to joke,
While the Circle seems doubtful which most it detests,
The one's dismal croak or the other's stale jests—
Long-suffering and patient, would be [illegible] loath,
If Providence kindly would rid it of both.

Having taken to rhyming, this merciless pair
Will worry you all to the verge of despair.
Their prose was bad, surely; their rhyms are far worse;
Worse, if possible, even than Watson's cheap verse;
The poems they've sent you to prove they're not fools,
All to make out a case, gauged by common-sense rules.
And of all the calamities Fate could bestow
On the Circle, the direst was Fred and Guyot.
(*a*).

POSTSCRIPT.

[illegible] you'll read this thing backwards, delightful confusions
[illegible]sult—not exceeded by Watson's "effusions."
[illegible] for poetry—well, there is never a whit,
[illegible]my thinking, in either; and even less wit.

[illegible] The good Dr. Watson rhymed this with [illegible] forgot,
[illegible]ch was wrong of his Reverence. Doubtless he thought
[illegible] was right. Very oddly, I do not think so;
[illegible]d, sticking to Webster, pronounce it ge—o'.
[illegible]am Lake, February 14th, 1884.

DEDICATED WITH INCREASING AFFECTION TO REV. GEORGE A. WATSON.

[illegible]hat you wrote deserve the name of wit,
[illegible]t deserve the sense you give to it,
[illegible]ust I say, in great respect, to you,
[illegible]nce you've told us something new!
[illegible]ake for causing Wit's disgrace,
[illegible] in its pungent face!
[illegible]l logic, logic too;
[illegible]'er for the other do.
[illegible]re long you'll try
[illegible]er's but a sigh!
[illegible]ing
[illegible]k begin
By urging [illegible]ok'd a grin!
[illegible] LOYD GUYOT.

Oral Readings.

HOME CIRCLE FRIENDS: I come this week to have a social talk with you, and to report two suggestive ways for study and for evening entertainment. One, the "Shakspeare Reading Club," has been in progress all winter in a certain town, and has been a good success, though but few joined it. The club meets once a week in the homes of its members, by invitation; the club meets in the evening, only. New officers are chosen at each week, so all are required to preside at the meetings in turn,—this is done for the sake of drill in parliamentary rules. Anyone may become a member, if he will "take part" and do his share of "work" and study willingly and promptly.

The primary object of the club, is to read aloud, in turn, selections from Shakspeare's plays, and then criticize each other. For instance, at one meeting they select the act, or two of them, which they will read next time; during the week they study it over in preparation; at the appointed night, each takes turn in reading aloud, as all have books; each reads only what a separate character says. Questions are asked and answered, criticisms offered, errors of pronunciation, etc., corrected.

In addition to the principal work of the evening, they have what are called "special duties." This gives variety and amusement. These "special duties" are similar to the usual exercises of a "Literary Society" minus the "debate" and the "paper." Sometimes all are required to write a "ten minutes essay" on the same subject, without previous preparation. This creates considerable amusement, as in their haste to write, they frequently make curious mistakes. On one occasion, the subject was "Cats," and one lady, in trying to say that cats always landed on their feet when they fell, said, "that cats were never inverted!"

Most of the public school teachers and a few students belonged to the club. The most essential element to success in such a movement is, *good leadership*, without which failure is certain. The next requisite is, love for study, enthusiasm, willingness to labor heartily, by all, for the common good of the club.

It is too late in the season to organize such a club, for the evenings are getting too short, but the following plan will be found simple and useful in families where there are children from 12 to 20 years of age and over. It will interest and instruct all who engage in it, both young and old. It is a most excellent incentive to study, and especially of such everyday wants as have a practical value in life.

The society to which I refer, was as remarkable for its long name as it was for its few members. Four school-children comprised its total membership, and it was called the "S. P. P. E. M.," which means "Society for the Promotion of Political Education among the Masses." It is proper to state that this name was not selected by those children, it was given them in jest, because of their zeal in hunting the newspapers for knowledge.

The origin of this society, like many other useful discoveries, was accidentally made by a young girl who was very fond of reading history, but cared nothing for the newspaper. One day, she asked her uncle some questions of historical interest; he closed his reply by saying that "history was being made every day,"—"the events that occurred daily were making history." This opened her eyes, and set her to thinking; the result was, the "S. P. P. E. M.". She invited her sister and brother and a neighbor's boy to join with her in searching the newspapers for fresh-made "history;" they had some misgivings at first, which rapidly disappeared as the interest grew.

She assumed the leadership, and her first act was to declare that they would have no constitution or by-laws. The next was to divide the world into four parts, each taking a "slice" or a "quarter," from which they were to get their "news," and report at next meeting. For instance, one had the United States, another the rest of the North and all of South America, a third had all Europe, and the fourth had what was left, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea.

Then to work they went, as busy as could be, each looking the papers through to find news or "new history," each in his own field. They read the cable dispatches, the telegraphic news, editorials, and noted down the events, when and where, the cause, and the persons concerned. They did not design to read and study politics or political economy, but as "current events" make "history," they did not neglect it.

At the first meeting they read their news from papers, but the little leader declared that thereafter they should speak off-hand, tell their stock of news, items, events, etc., without reading the papers.

They found it hard to remember all, and harder still to relate what they had learned in an easy, self-possessed manner, but "practice makes perfect," so they persevered.

They also had a blank-book for recording all questions; these they would study out during the week, and answer at next meeting. This was good drill, as it required them to hunt up places in geography; to read biography in connection with news items, of eminent men; to read past history to find the causes of events occurring to-day. In short, the advantages and benefits accruing from following such a scheme are endless. The boys found the lives of *live* men more interesting than any tales of heroes they had ever read.

The minds of healthy children and youths are intensely active, and if some interesting, instructive and useful channel is not found for the flow of this mental activity, it will waste itself in reading dime novels, and other senseless, sensational trash, that does the youthful reader much harm.

Mothers and teachers will find the adoption of some such plan as this a most useful means for keeping young minds busy and out of mischief, and instilling a greater love for knowledge and study. I wish some of the many teachers who read the Home Circle, would try the experiment of devoting every alternate Friday afternoon to this plan, or some variation, for their scholars; the other Friday afternoons being devoted to the usual exercises of that day. I wish some one would try this and report the results to the H. C. Mothers could interest their own and their neighbors children in such work, to very great advantage to the rising generation.

I will close by briefly telling how these four boys and girls celebrated the 4th of July. Polly, the leader, prepared a sumptuous little banquet for the searchers after knowledge; the room was appropriately decorated; each member delivered a well-prepared speech in response to the "toasts,"—"The Day we Celebrate," "George Washington," "Our Native Land," and the "S. P. P. E. M."

Long may it live, and increase in numbers, and power and knowledge, and influence for good, is the earnest wish of WALNUT.

Bon Ami as a Critic.

DEAR CIRCLE: As Walnut has shown such worthy zeal in pointing out the faults of others, he will not object, I am sure, to my calling his attention to a few of his own short-comings.

There are many reasons, Walnut, why you should not be a critic; I notice only a few of them. First, in indulging in criticism you have disregarded the plainly expressed wishes of the editor. Second, you are a Christian. Now, you remember, and the Circle remember, that some time ago you were of opinion that the ladies of the Circle are Christians and the gentlemen not, because, you said, the gentlemen engage in criticism, and the ladies do not.

In playing the role of the critic, therefore, you prove either that your theory is false, or that you are not a Christian. You would surely hate to prove the latter proposition. Your own salvation, I judge, is of more importance to you than the damnation of your enemies. A Christian, you think, would not indulge in harsh criticism, and if the severity of your remarks has been softened by your religion, then I must say that upon this ground, if upon no other, I am glad to know you are a Christian. None of us, I presume, would like to have had a discussion with you before you were converted. Prior to getting religion, your disposition must have been something like that of Wild Bill or Texas Joe.

An additional reason why you should have continued to represent the character of a modest man, is that you were not provoked into criticism. Many members of the Circle, including myself, have always spoken kindly of you. You repay the courtesy of your associates with criticism as offensive as you can make it. Hitherto you have affected great modesty and humility; the modesty of your last letter is much like the modesty of Ajax, when declaring to Ulysses and Agamemnon that he would humble the pride of Achilles.

I will now briefly review the contents of your article:

You say you will first "tackle" Paulus. After making some general remarks you speak of his remarkable temper, and say he did right to ignore "the small fry that tried to squelch him." You mistake, Paulus did not ignore "the small fry that tried to squelch him." Paulus noticed the "small fry" before the "small fry" noticed him. He began the attack and wrote at least three bad articles on the "small fry" (and all those articles, a remarkable circumstance, were original). I must say, Walnut, that you stand almost alone in your admiration of Paulus. His career as a writer is finished, and the mind of the Circle is made up; he has been dead more than four days, and if you succeed in bringing him back to life, the day of miracles has not yet passed. Though you could not give him life, you might have profited by his example.

The worst charge I ever brought against Frank is, that he is a member of the Kansas Legislature. I knew nothing of his history and [illegible]pected him of belonging [illegible] since his friends assure me he has had no connection with it, I cheerfully retract all I said about him. I have no enmity against Frank; on the contrary I am his friend. He once defended me against Observer, and now if he needed a defense, I would be willing to undertake the task. I differ widely from him on many questions, it is true, but I nevertheless admire his talents, and I respect his earnestness, and the sincerity of his convictions.

You accuse me of imitating Guyot. I have not imitated Guyot or anybody else, but I shall not contest this point with you. You cannot offend me by accusing me of imitating a writer whom you have justly praised. To strike a fatal blow at my pride, you should have accused me of imitating Paulus, Josiah, or—yourself.

Mr. Watson, besides the pieces he has contributed to the Circle, has published several volumes of poems. You dismiss his poetry with six lines, and devote more than thirty to considering the propriety of his using the title of "Rev." If your charge is true, would you be in favor of sending Mr. Watson to the penitentiary? When such charges as this are brought against a man, it may be presumed there are no serious charges.

You are especially severe upon Juvenis. You have much to say about his style, but do not make quotations to substantiate your charges. I shall not imitate you in this respect. I shall say but little of your style, but I am now going to give you the pleasure of seeing fifteen or twenty of your lines a second time in print. Referring to Prohibition, the Sunday law, etc., you say: "These questions have been ruled out of the Home Circle; we do not intend to reopen the discussion (although we think there are no questions now before the American people, which so vitally concerns the welfare of the homes of the land as these, and none so deserving of careful, thoughtful consideration by the members of this Home Circle), but simply to put on record our own convictions," etc. The sentiment of this sentence is good enough, but the grammar could be very much improved.

Again you say, "If Bon Ami or Rev. Watson have labored," etc, will some little school-girl tell Walnut of his error? I need not quote more. These two quotations will suffice to show what are the qualifications of Walnut as a critic.

When Walnut speaks "more at length" upon me, I may speak "more at length" upon him. BON AMI.

A Stranger in the Home Circle.

A long time has elapsed since I have stepped into the Home Circle for the purpose of spending a few moments in pleasant conversation with the many genial ladies and gentleman that frequent that favorite resort, and trust that I will not come away without a better opinion of the world in general, and humanity in particular, than when I entered.

We sit around our own firesides the long winter evenings, until we become disgusted, and try to get satisfaction by bickering at our neighbors, our friends, our ministers, and our legislators. If we would quit spitting on the stoves, throw on our coats, and walk out and see somebody and exchange a few ideas, our feelings of dissatisfaction and fault-finding would be taken away.

We lay away our pens and keep our thoughts imprisoned, and our brains rust, our energies stagnate, and unhappiness, misery and despair, are our guests by night and by day; "for we are waking when we sleep, and sleeping when we wake."

No person need expect happiness without making somebody else happy, and in what better way can this be done than exchanging ideas through the Home Circle. They need not be new, original, striking, or profound; the mere exchange promotes pleasure. Some narrow-minded people think all there is of life is toil, toil, from morning till night, year in and year out. The sunny side of life was never opened up to their view. Clouds, dark and ominous, hover over them continually. Anything that has a tendency towards innocent amusement is terrible in the extreme, and should not be tolerated for a moment. That there should be no seasons of repose and pleasure when all care should lightly flit away and the mind lose itself in sweet enjoyment. But drudge, drudge, drudge, should be the motto held inviolate.

Now, some one of a practical turn of mind may count the number of words I have used to give expression to no idea that will further him in prosecuting his favorite line of business; may estimate the time and money I have used in getting into print an article that has nothing in it; may show up how better off I and my readers would have been, had I not written at all; that it would have been money in my pocket had I not been born, and all that. But having finished our day's work and put away our tools in good shape, we are around the fireside of the Home Circle for the purpose of chatting, and we intend to chat till we are sleepy and our hearers are sleepy. Nor do we intend to talk on weighty matters unless we are in the mood—no difference how sharply we are criticised and told we are light and flippy. Anything that will keep up the flow of spirits and revive us again, is sufficient; for we are tired, and have had many vexations and disappointments; and now we wish to forget all these and enjoy ourselves again. Let us have a vigorous waking up in the Home Circle, and then when we retire, oh! how sweetly will we sleep.

Yours frequently,
MUTATO NOMINE.

Sedgwick, Kan.

Why Sigh for the Unattainable?

"Why thus longing, thus forever sighing,
For the far-off, unattained and dim,
While the beautiful, all around thee lying,
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn?"

How many there are, who, in life's journey, are forever longing for that which they cannot possess, and fail altogether to see the beauties which are all around their way. Far up at the top of the lofty mountain how beautiful life appears! On this they fix their gaze, and never for a moment remove it, and never allow their eyes to rest upon the beauties in the valley through which they are trying to make their way to the far-off mountain. But alas! 'tis vain, and in the useless struggle life's precious moments are wasted and thrown away; we may be ambitious, and though our aspirations be high, yet we should never fail to appreciate the good and beautiful around us, even though it be shrouded in a veil of obscurity. Fate may have dealt harshly with us, and we may feel that if we could choose, our surroundings in life would be more in accordance with our desires; still we should not fail to appreciate the blessing bestowed upon us, and strive to make the most we can of life. "Beauty is everywhere," and another poet says:

"Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teachings,
All thy restless yearnings it would still;
Leaf and flower and laden bee are preaching,
Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill."

No one is so poor, but that he can throw around him "some ray of light or joy." If he only wills it, he can lighten some brother's sorrow by sympathy, lift the cloud from some one's darkened brow by a bright word of love. How few realize the true meaning of the word *greatness*. They think he only who wins the praises of the world for some brave act is great, or the millionaire, whose only greatness is his wealth.

Says a writer, "greatness lies not in being strong, but in the right use of strength; and strength is not used rightly when it merely serves to raise a man above his fellows for his own solitary glory. He is greatest whose moral strength serves to elevate the hearts of his fellow-men to the heights of grandeur which he himself has reached. While it is perfectly right and allowable to aspire after a higher walk in life, yet it is our bounden duty not to neglect the opportunities along our way, in humbler walks, to do all the good we can. Let us ever remember that an omission of good is a commission of evil."

There is no more miserable failure than the life of one who is constantly "sighing for the unattained" and unattainable. BLACK EYED VALLIE.

From Constance.

FRIENDS OF THE CIRCLE: Your president didn't tell me whether I could come in or not, when I timidly knocked for admission a few weeks ago, but I'm going to venture any way, as I know he desires peace in the Circle, and will not "raise a racket" about my coming. I promise to do no one any harm, although I may do them no good.

I want to ask Schoolma'am, Tom, and Jennie Claudhopper, *all* or either *one* of you, if you have ever found it possible to prevent children "telling tales out of school?" If you have, how was it done? I have the fortune (good or bad?) to be a "schoolma'am," and need information on many subjects connected with the occupation. Will you tell me also, which expedient is best adapted to secure perfect lessons—reward or punishment? Of course the disposition of the child is greatly to be considered, but taken as a general rule, which do you think is best? If you will answer me, perhaps, sometime in the future, I will return the favor by relating some experience connected with school-teaching in Southwest Missouri, that I doubt if any of you ever "dreamed of."

I have been very much interested in the writings of Idyll and "Friendless," concerning their hearts' sorrow, and for their perusal, I quote below, a few lines from one of our papers. They may have read them before, but I will write them anyway, they seem so applicable:

"Himself hath done it!" Yes, although severe
May seem the stroke, and bitter be the cup,
'Tis His own hand that holds it, and I know
He'll give me grace to drink it meekly up.

"Himself hath done it!" *He* who's searched me through,
Sees how I cleave to earth's ensnaring ties;
And so He breaks each reed on which my soul
Too much for happiness and joy relies.

"Himself hath done it!" He would have me see
What broken cisterns human friends must prove,
That I may turn and quench my burning thirst
At His own fount of *ever* living love.

"Himself hath done it!" Then I fain would say,
Thy will in all things ever more be done,
E'en though that will remove whom best I love;
While Jesus lives I cannot be alone."

Take heart, grieved ones, and remember that in all your sorrows you are *not alone*.

And now, before closing, I want to tell the "Circulars" that we live near a small but very beautiful lake, covering five acres, called by the old settlers "Elk Pond." I think it deserves a more romantic name than *that*, and what I desire is, for each of you who will take the trouble, to mention a nice sounding name for our modest little lake, and then, by some means, we will select one from the list.

Walnut, I enjoy your "home" lessons very much. Come on with some more.

Jerome, when will we hear from you again?

And Launa, with your "merrie blue 'e," and a heart as merry as your eye indicates, come again, and thus gratify the wishes of your friend CONSTANCE.

March 23, 1884.

Constance says we did not welcome her: but has she not seen that the latch string to the door of the Home Circle is *always* out, and that all are welcome, particularly those who are seeking information, and more particularly those who are trying to "teach the young idea how to shoot." Come again, Constance.

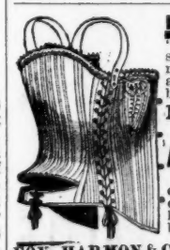
"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

CORNS

WHY ANY ONE WILL SUFFER FROM CORNS when they can get a bottle of the "GERMAN CORN REMOVER"—a sure and painless remedy for both Corns and Bunions—of any Druggist for 25 cents. There are worthless imitations—similar in name and otherwise. Get the "GERMAN Corn Remover." C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP IMPROVES THE SKIN.



IF YOU WANT "The most popular and satisfactory Corset as regards Health, Comfort and Elegance of Form," be sure and get Madame Foy's improved Corset And Skirt Supporter It is particularly adapted to the present style of dress. For sale by all leading dealers. Price by mail $1.30.

FOY, HARMON & CO., New Haven, Conn.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Cut This Out & Return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by mail A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. H. Young, 173 Greenwich St. N. York.

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. B. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

Light to the World.

It is HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. Horehound has been known from time immemorial as the best remedy for Sore and Diseased Lungs and Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats. Tar has gained a reputation unequalled by anything else in cases of Consumption and those deep-seated Colds, and those two combined with the soothing and pleasant effects of honey have formed a combination that is superior to any other one remedy in the whole world. *There are dangerous imitations!* Ask for HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR by its full name, and take no substitute.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentary, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; influenza	50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

U.S. STANDARD JONES OF BINGHAMTON

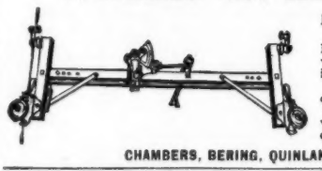
5 TON WAGON SCALES, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box, $60 and JONES he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

LEADS THEM ALL!

Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field.

WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.



Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate.

It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the *best Check Rower made*.

The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that *does not* cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented. Champion Hog Ringer RINGS AND HOLDER. The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

Only Single Ring ever invented that Closes on Outside of the Nose. Brown's Elliptical Ring AND Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that *closes on the outside of the nose*. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

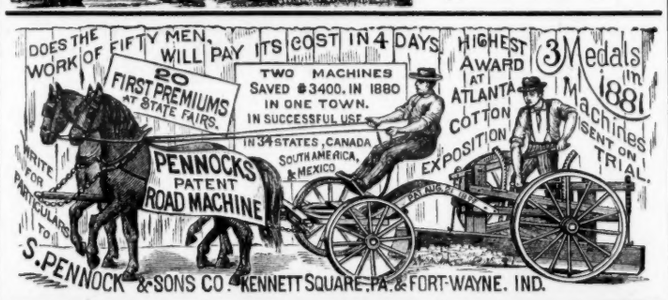
DIPHTHERIA Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*for Internal and External Use*) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

SPRAGUE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, RESTAURANT, —AND— Delicatessen. ROOMS 50. DINNER 25. 716—718 N. FIFTH STREET, ST. LOUIS. Opposite Union Market.



ESTABLISHED 1863.

FARMERS IT IS COMMON SENSE.

It is just as easy to raise good crops as poor ones. Every crop taken from your Land makes it poorer. Improve your Crops and build up your Worn out lands by using our "High grade Pure Animal Bone Fertilizer Complete Brand" No Stimulant but a solid improver. Licensed under your State Laws None genuine without the Anchor on each sack. Pure Raw Bone Meal, Dissolved Pure Raw Bone &c. Get circulars from our agents or send to A. B. MAYER & SON, Manufacturers of Fertilizers. St. Louis, Mo.

Trade Mark

BONE MEAL —AS A— FERTILIZER. IS THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER KNOWN. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO GEO. F. BRUNNER M'FG. CO., Address Station "A," St. Louis, Mo. Descriptive Circulars Free.

LAND PLASTER Pays 200 to 500 per cent. Profit On the investment. All farmers should try it. Guaranteed to pay. Send for Circulars and price to THORN & HUNKINS, 309 and 311 S. 12th Street, St. Louis.

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

A SKEPTIC SAID

ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing the cause. Routs bilious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Relieves

SAMARITAN NERVINE

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.

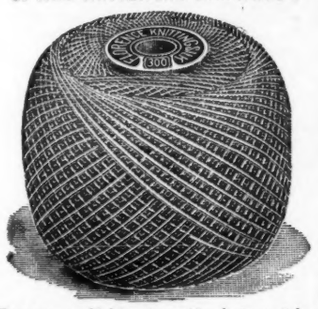
NEVER FAILS

Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand leading citizens, clergymen and physicians in U. S. and Europe. For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50. (13) For Testimonials and circulars send stamp.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill

WHY IS THE SALE OF Florence Knitting Silk TEN TIMES GREATER than that of ALL imitations combined?



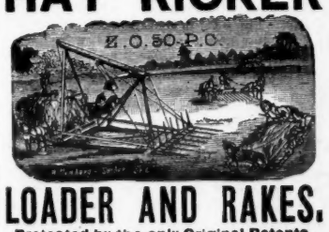
Because it is smooth and durable.
Because no poisonous dyes are used to obtain an artificial lustre.
Because it is soft finish and easy to knit.
Because it is the only Silk that will not streak or fade, or become hard and wiry by washing.

Because FLORENCE KNITTING SILK Is manufactured at the greatest Silk Thread works in the world, The Corticelli Silk Mills.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS, as —FLORENCE— Is the original and only genuine Knitting Silk.

Our latest Book on Knitting (No. 5), profusely illustrated, sent on receipt of three 2-cent stamps, at the Corticelli Silk Office, ST. LOUIS, MO.

"ACME" HAY RICKER

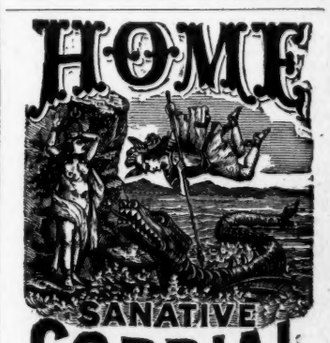


LOADER AND RAKES.

Protected by the only Original Patents.

This machine is guaranteed to put up more hay in less time, and at less than half the cost by any other known method. One Ricker and two Rakes operated by five employes, will in one day take from 20 to 30 acres of hay perfectly clean from the swath as left by the mower, and pitch the same on the stack or wagon, in better condition than twice the force can windrow and cock the same. It seldom gets out of repair, but if it should any farmer can repair it. No Farmer can afford to do without it. Write for Circulars terms and circular giving full information. ACME HAY HARVESTER CO., Mfs., Peoria, Ill.

HOME



SANATIVE CORDIAL PURIFIES THE BLOOD, ERADICATES MALARIAL POISON, Re-invigorates the System, PREVENTS and CURES Chills, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Summer, Female, and Liver Disorders. Recommended by best physicians. Pronounced a Medicine by United States Revenue Department. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. Principal Office and Laboratory 24 & 26 North Main St., ST. LOUIS.

$65 A Month & board for 4 live young men or ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Chicago, Ill.

...ury.

...Valley Dairy and Cream-... Association.

...an J. Colman, St. Louis.
...Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill.
...President—Joseph E. Miller,
...n. N. Tivy, 424 North Second,
...seph W. Sheppard, 600 Olive
...s.

...ead, of Alton Junction, ...nty, Ill., writes us that he ...eceived another car load of ...Holstein heifers, and that they ...ery fine lot. He also reports the ...of the entire car load received in ...ebruary last, and that the sales are brisk.

Holstein Bulls.

J. A. Vance, Troy, Ill., sends us pedigrees of two of his Holstein bulls. They have a large percentage of the blood of cows with the greatest milk records of any in the country, which indicates that his stock merit the premiums awarded them at our St. Louis Fair last fall. Parties wanting a bull to head a herd, or for immediate service, would do well to write him or see his stock.

CONQUEROR 2, NO. 1098 H. H. B.

Calved April 16th, 1881. Bred by the Oneida community (limited). Sire Conqueror 388, the noted bull imported by Gerritt S. Miller, and now at the head of the herd of the Oneida community. Dam Crown Beauty (802) through whom he entails 25 per cent. of the blood of Echo (121) with largest milk record of any cow in America. 18120 1-2 lbs. in one year, and 12 1-2 per cent. of Aegis that stands fourth in America with record of 16823 lbs., 10 oz. in one year. He also resembles, and has 12 1-2 per cent. of the blood of Uncle Tom (163) late at the head of Smith's & Powell's great herd, and was awarded first prize at New York State Fair for four successive years, and was never beaten in the show ring.

CHARLEY S., NO. 1593 H. H. B.

Calved May 14th, 1882. Bred by W. M. Singerly, Phila., Pa. Sire:—Iagoo (270). He by Oneida Chief (306) and out of Opperdoes 16th (44). Dam:—Evangeline (293). She by Billy Boelyn (189) and out of Topsy (61).

Grand dam Opperdoes 16th, gave 70 lbs. of milk per day on grass alone. G. D. Topsy, has a record of 40 1-2 lbs. in one day when less than two years old. In the season of 1879 she gave 74 lbs. in a day, 64 lbs. per day for thirty consecutive days, and 6005 lbs. in five months. G. Sire, Oneida Chief, won first prize at Pennsylvania State Fair in 1879, and heads the herd of W. M. Singerly.

G. Sire, Billy Boelyn, won the first prize at Pennsylvania State Fair and Ohio State Fair, also Tri-State Fair of 1882-3. As a sire of cows of great milking merit is a noted success; he now heads the herd of Edgar Haidekoper of Meadville, Pa.

It will thus be seen that Charley S. descends from the most noted milk stock of the country, and his superiority is attested by the fact that he stood at the head of my young herd, and was awarded second prize at the St. Louis Fair in 1883, competing with the young herd of the Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association of New York, J. W. Stillwell & Co., Troy, O., Thomas B. Wales, Jr., Iowa City, and F. C. Stevens, New York.

Creamery Experience.

MR. EDITOR: Being a Missouri creamery man and, I believe one of the first to begin operations in this State, and seeing that the creamery business is sure to be one of the leading industries of Missouri, I think it every man's duty if he has any points of experience which may be a benefit to others to try and make them known.

New developments are constantly being brought to light. Experience is teaching us that the same cow's milk, with the same feed, will, if the milk, set at one temperature produce three-fourths of a pound of butter, and at a higher temperature will produce one and one-fourth pounds, and at 60 degrees produce one pound, for the same 113 cubic inches.

The various tests made and published the past season are completely incorrect and nothing to go by. The fear appears to be so far that the patron will get the worst end of the bargain. Let us see: Allowing 100 as a base and suppose all cream to be skimmed after setting the same length of time, and, the milk set at the same temperature, 60 degrees, some for fatty matter will mark 115, and some 85 per cent, the average will be about 100.

That is not so bad; the same has always occurred in buying milk for cheese purposes alone, and not so much fault found about this difference of value.

The farmer gets the benefit of the natural temperature from September 1st until May 1st, and for every pound of butter we pay him for we get from 12 to 14 ounces of butter, if he gives us an honest count.

In summer if the creamery send teams every day and do their own skimming will have an overrun of 10 to 12 per cent. The farmer who puts up ice for summer use, and keeps his milk below 60 degrees will, if he skims at 18 or 24 hours setting, get pay for one pound of butter and give you 12 or 14 ounces for every 113 cubic inches, and give you 10 to 12 ounces if he skims at 12 and 18 hours setting.

This time of setting and temperature must be regulated, or creamery men had better sell out, and go to selling cream. Cream must not be skimmed until it has body and texture, and it is temperature which gives it this.

In my business this year, I put one team on two routes, eleven teams on twenty-two routes. The patrons do their own skimming after counting the inches on each can, this number they give to the gatherer, then he thoroughly mixes all their cream, each one's cream, measures the number of inches and takes a test tube of it each trip, and brings to creamery. The tube or gauge of it is stamped in 100 marks, and if the patrons' count is correct the tube shows it, and if not correct it shows what per cent is lacking.

From September 1st my patrons will be credited on my books by the per cent of purity shown by this tube after it has stood at creamery at proper temperature a correct length of time and has the right texture. This tube is a success, and will do away with shortages in fall and winter. This is fair for patrons and safe for creameries.

Localities that intend forming stock companies, and those who intend going into this business generally, and no experience, will do well to put about half the money they do into buildings and get filter apparatus.

Nothing is so badly needed as better cream vats. Tin cans for gathering cream in is recklessness, and every creamery should do away with them at once; 25 lbs. of ice in the transporter I use brings my cream in after an all day's drive in hottest weather at 65 degrees, and the same transporter keeps it warm in winter and from freezing.

The vats I use are perfect refrigerators, and cream can be tempered under shade trees with them in hottest of weather, and the ice does not come in contact with the cream. Common open vats, where ice is put into the cream while tempering and assimilating must go. Also, acidity must be developed on sweet cream in winter, and held at an even temperature 12 or 18 hours before churning in cold weather, and no common open vats will do this.

We must have a refrigerator line from farmhouse to market complete, and tin cans and open vats will not do our work, nor produce the quality of butter we must have.

The correct can for patrons, is the full gauge, seemless cream setter; if one glass is broken, another is but a moment's work to replace.

While I write this for the benefit of my fellow creamerymen, it is but justice to say that this apparatus, vats, transporters, cream setters, test tubes, etc., are manufactured by Mr. S. T. Hatton, Bloomfield, Iowa, and are the only ones on the market this season.

F. H. STANLEY.

Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo., April 15.

Kicking Cows.

COL. COLMAN: You are asked how to cure a kicking cow. You reply, "Don't kick back." Well, that is Christian advice, and might cure human brutes, but won't always cure cow brutes. Like other calves, I have had to live part of my life under a cow. That part was rendered unpleasant by occasionally meeting a hoof traveling ten miles a minute. So I have spent much time perusing receipt books to learn how to switch off these passengers before I collide with them. At last I filled out this prescription, which wrought the cure like a charm: Pass a leather strap around the cow just in front of the udder and behind the hip bones. Buckle tightly. I did it. She could not move her hind feet forward for six inches, for the kicking muscles were so compressed that they would not work. A few bucklings led her to think she could not kick. She was chained to the manger, a very necessary precaution. I once tried to strap an unchained cow in a pen. Just as the tongue of the buckle reached the desired hole, that cow's heels twinkled in my face like shimmering light, and before I had time to describe a semi-circle with the heel of my boot, she came at me with her butt (ing) end, and I went through a crack in the fence quicker than a cat with a dog, at high velocity, three feet in the rear. While muttering "that receipt book lied," I watched that cow cut more didoes than ever monkey in hot water. Dan Rice's trick mule might well have been ashamed of his limited abilities, could he have seen her. But she stopped—when she got out of wind.

Moral. *Chain her.*

W. L. ANDERSON.

More Holstein Milk Records.

The following article, which we take from the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago, is from the pen of Mr. Dudley Miller, of Oswego, N. Y., lately appointed inspector of imported Holstein cattle by the Holstein Breeders' Association of America for what is known as the "Eastern district," comprising territory lying east of Buffalo and including the ports of Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. Miller is a frequent contributor to some of the leading stock-raising and agricultural papers of the country:

The following is a list of registered Holsteins with milk records of seventy pounds per day, and 10,000 pounds in a year, and over:

Name.	Age.	Milk in 1 day. lbs. oz.	Milk in 1 year. lbs. oz.
Crown Princess 6	5	76 00	14,027 00
Dowager 7	6	62 08	12,681 08
Fraulein 9	4	70 00	8,588 00
Texelaar 51	6	76 05	.....
Ethel 905	2	45 00	10,262 08
Imogenia 500	2	47 04	10,935 09
Matron 857	2	44 14	10,908 10
Iola 899	2	43 14	10,294 13
Iona 335	5	52 00	12,033 08
Gentle Maid 672	2	54 08	12,850 12
Maartje 584	2	48 08	10,591 04
Lady Walworth 956	8	78 12	14,285 05
Queen of Wayne 955	8	75 08	14,547 06
Princess of Wayne 954	3	57 00	14,008 09
Georgie 944	2	59 06	13,269 09
Sadie Vale 958	2	58 14	14,609 05
Ostka 945	2	51 12	10,661 15
Jufron 153	9	.. ..	12,992 12
Janeka 149	8	.. ..	11,340 13
Nellie Grant 943	2	50 08	10,476 04
Superbe 961	2	51 01	13,372 12
Lily 964	2	49 14	10,217 14
Prairie Flower 962	2	48 00	10,091 04
Ida May 947	2	48 00	10,858 02
Addie 837	2	.. ..	10,600 13
Addie 873	3	50 00	14,013 11
Netherland Duchess 2198	2	45 13	12,200 04
Netherland Queen 2d 560	3	49 04	10,471 15
Netherland Consort 2639	2	41 02	10,238 07
Netherland Baroness 2635	6	72 00	.....
Netherland Belle 1876	3	56 13	*10,048 12
Netherland Princess 862	3	55 14	14,101 02
Netherland Duchess 2498	5	61 04	13,088 13
Netherland Duchess 2498	3	55 06	11,401 12
Netherland Queen 414	2	58 12	13,574 03
Juniata 154	6	50 13	13,880 01
Aegis 2d 235	4	.. ..	14,596 11
Nellson 411	7	74 12	12,371 14
Careno 1859	2	.. ..	12,115 02
Friesland Maid 1624		71 08	.....
Orlana 1269	3	53 06	12,300 04
Pride of Beemster 424	4	55 04	12,759 03
Topaz 870	4	.. ..	14,630 02
Januck 871	6	71 12	13,015 15
Duchess of Friesland 283	5	.. ..	13,554 12
Duchess of Friesland 283	3	52 03	12,027 00
Zwaan 234	10	71 04	13,403 00
Lady of Jeslum 1627		78 00	.....
Rosa Bonheur 890	2	58 04	13,411 04
Pierke 2222	4	76 00	.....
Catrina 106		70 00	12,063 00
Maid of Holstein 21		72 05	.....

*In seven months and twelve days.

The following is a list of Holsteins that have a record of eighty pounds of milk and over in a day, or 15,000 pounds in a year, the last four being the largest American records published to date:

Name.	Age.	Milk in 1 day. lbs. oz.	Milk in 1 year. lbs. oz
Netherland Queen 414	4	76 00	15,614 09
Clothilda 1308	3	60 00	15,622 02
Violet 743	5	80 00	16,226 00
Violet 743	6	.. ..	16,211 00
Frieda 306	8	77 00	16,076 00
Mink 402	5	91 00	16,228 08
Lady Clifden 159	7	77 00	16,274 00
Jantje 2221	6	90 08	.....
Rhode 434	8	89 08	14,297 12
Mercedes 723	5	88 00	.....
Brilliant 101	6	80 00	.....
Empress 539	10	81 00	.....
Johanna 344	10	88 00	12,264 00
Ondine 828	5	90 08	.....
Aegis 60	6	82 12	16,823 10
Aaggie 2d 1360	2	61 05	17,746 02
Aaggie 901	6	84 12	18,004 15
Echo 121	9	83 00	18,120 08

In sending this list it is not intended to imply that it contains all the cows worthy of mention as reaching this standard, but that it includes no records which are considered unreliable. Within a few months Holstein breeders and the public interested in dairy stock will again be astonished by more than one Holstein milk record surpassing all others ever made in America.

—It would seem that sheep are entitled to be classed as dairy animals. They produce milk from which the costly Rochefort cheeses are made, more than 300,000 of them being kept in that place for this special purpose. And now we hear, through a correspondent of the Michigan Farmer, that a Friesland (North Holland) dairyman, Mr. Kuperus, is milking forty cows and forty sheep, and makes butter from all the milk. His sheep are very large, have raised sixty-eight lambs, this year will shear twenty pounds of wool each, and some give from nine to twelve pounds of milk each ...re was an old Friesland ...ep on the market that had suckled five lambs and kept them all looking well.

A Successful Venture.

We publish below an article from the Windsor, Mo., *Review*, respecting the creamery started in that thriving little town last fall through the agency of Col. Smiley. The *Review* says:

"The institution has only been in operation a short time, but has already proven of vast benefit to the town and surrounding country. It has a large building with facilities for manufacturing twenty-five hundred pounds of butter daily. Mr. A. B. Fowler is the business manager, F. M. Kendall, butter maker. Two wagons are running from town and now two others are to be started in a short time. In addition to these, two other wagons are run in the country, hauling cream from the fartherest point visited by the wagons from town, which wagons bring in that cream with that they have gathered on their own routs. In this way a large scope of country is visited daily. Messrs. Geo. Muir and Frank Grey drive these wagons.

The creamery is now paying 20 cents a gage (a sufficient amount of cream to make a pound of butter) for cream. All who are furnishing cream are highly elated with the profits of the business so far. The monthly yield from each cow has been from $5 to $8. It must be remembered that this estimate is made during the winter and that as yet no preparation for the business has been made by the farmers. When the cows run on the grass and their owners begin to follow improved methods of feeding and caring for their stock, these figures will largely increase.

Mr. Weaver, a leading farmer of Johnson county, who has for years made a specialty of the butter business, has quit making butter and sells all cream to the creamery, finding that it yields a better profit with far less labor. We might give several instances of the same kind.

The creamery now churns three times a week, making, during the week, about five hundred pounds of butter. They have made, since starting about five thousand pounds. The butter is first-class in every particular, and meets with ready sale both at home and abroad.—*Carthage, Mo., Banner.*

—Herr Hasselman, of Holland, writes the London *Agricultural Gazette* that in all his stables he has not had a case of milk fever since he adopted the plan of feeding the cows pretty liberally of mangels, cut straw and hay and no corn meal for some six weeks before calving. The disease is a very troublesome one among thoroughbred cows, and this remedy is the most rational and available of any within our knowledge.

The Pig Pen.

The Duroc-Jersey Swine.

The Duroc-Jerseys have not been established as thoroughbred until within a few years. In New Jersey they have been crossed with Chester-whites, which has produced a large hog of strong constitution, and capable of making very heavy weights. In New York, where the Duroc hogs have been bred with an authentic history for sixty years, they have been crossed with Berkshire and some of the smaller white breeds, which has resulted in forming a long medium in size.

Both of the above families, in their original form before these crosses were made, were an offshoot of the early importations of Berkshires. It is apparent from these facts that there is propriety in uniting them again as one breed, with a compound name like the Poland-China. The latter possess mixed blood which gave them at the outset, special advantages in constitution, with consequent appetite, digestion and assimilation producing rapidity of growth and profit. There will be a time, if it has not already arrived, when this grand breed will be lacking in vigor, and will break down for want of physical stamina. This is always the result of a long period of breeding in a direct line without an admixture of fresh blood. The Duroc-Jerseys will furnish the blood required to impart new vigor, stronger bone, and hardness to the Poland-China as well as to the Berkshire, and be of great benefit in the hog-producing districts where swine diseases are more common. Their skin with its covering of red hair is just as well adapted to the severe changes of our climate, and is equally as free from all disorders as any of the black breeds.
—*F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.*

Pig Pen Notes.

CALIFORNIA HOGS.—The California hog becomes wild; is hunted and trapped in the woods bear fashion, and if cornered will fight like a tiger. The climate permits the animal to live at large the year round, and ranchmen simply let them go until bacon is wanted.

A pig farrowed in April and slaughtered about Christmas will more than repay his cost; during that period he will be but a pig, and the earlier feeding small in quantity. He should weigh about 250 pounds when killed and the carcass will contain a fair admixture of lean and fat. The quality of the meat influences the price, and the difference of only one cent a pound amounts to quite a sum in the whole. The profitable hog is the one that is grown and fatted without delay.

New Jersey hog yarns: William Cline, of Westville, N. J., a few days ago killed a hog of Chester white breed, which although only a few months over two years old, weighed 1,040 pounds. It was considered the heaviest hog ever raised in New Jersey. John Taylor & Co., of Trenton, N. J., recently purchased twenty Jersey red hogs, fed by Joseph Carter, of Burlington county, N. J., which averaged 801 1-2 pounds net. It is claimed that they are the largest hogs on record.

RAW OR COOKED FOOD FOR PIGS.—Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, offers the following opinion on a much disputed point: The present practice with the greater number, in any country, I believe, is to prepare food for pigs either by steeping, steaming or boiling, under the belief that cooking in any shape is better than giving in the raw state. I am not at present prepared to say definitely what other kinds of food may do, raw or cooked, with pigs or other domesticated animals, or how the other animals would thrive with peas or corn, raw or boiled; but I now assert on the strongest possible grounds—by evidence indisputable, again and again proved by actual trials, in various temperatures, with a variety of the same animals, variously conducted—that for fast and cheap production of pork, raw peas are 50 per cent. better than cooked peas or Indian corn in any shape.

HOG SKINS.—In some parts of Rhode Island the farmers have their hogs skinned when killed for home consumption, instead of scalding them. Parties there make a regular business of killing and dressing hogs in that way, and allow about one dollar each for the skins, and as the farmer usually does not care to eat the rind of the pork, they are satisfied to sell it for that price. The skin is popularly supposed to be used in saddle-making, but who knows how many of the cheaper "Russian leather" satchels and pocket-books are also derived from this source?

—Artichokes have been grown for swine several years at the Michigan Agricultural College. The method of management has been to have a small patch of artichokes convenient to the swine pens, upon which the breeding sows were turned in the spring, and allowed to harvest the roots for themselves. The crop is thus grown with very little labor, since it requires no harvesting, the roots remaining in the ground all winter, and it furnishes succulent food for the sows just when it is most needed and most difficult to obtain from other sources. Professor Johnson, Farm Superintendent, is so well pleased with the result of this management that he is enlarging the artichoke plantation.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Chaff.

A shoe store in Rochester is in charge of lady clerks, and for this reason, says the local paper there are few female customers.

The Rev. Father Kearney, of Hempstead, L. I., is sued for $5000 damages for assault and battery.

Fits Cured six Years Ago.—"It has been 6 years since I was cured of fits," says Mr. W. Ford, of Wirt, Jefferson Co., Ind. "Samaritan Nervine did it." And it always will, reader. $1.50, at druggists.

A Georgia woman committed suicide the other day by plunging her head into a kettle of boiling hot water, which she had heated for the purpose.

Old Crow, a prominent Indian chief, evidently inclined to become civilized, has subscribed for a Bozeman, M. T., paper.—Chicago Times.

Lots of people get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of diseases.

Canyon City, Col., has the largest artesian well in the world. At the depth of 1220 feet a stream was tapped which flows 400 gallons a minute.

"Parties in Butler Co., have written to me concerning the Surgical Institute at the corner of Fifth and Delaware Sts. I will answer them through the "Times." I am personally acquainted with Drs. Stark and Dickerson, and most cheerfully recommend them to the sick and afflicted cripples.—Kansas City Correspondent of the Walnut Valley Times, Eldorado, Kan.

An intelligent conductor calculates that the amount of money annually lost in the Philadelphia street cars is about $18,000. It is to be hoped that the employes and not the corporation pick it up.

Knots and Streaks.—The only knitting silk worth the time and patience required is the "Peerless Florence." It is the only silk that is not too harsh for comfort. The only silk that is always smooth and free from knots. The only silk that is fast colors, that will wash and not streak. In fact, Florence is the only genuine knitting silk. Experience should teach the cautious to avoid imitations.

There is a linden tree at Furstenfield, in Germany, which is supposed to be 1000 years old and the oldest tree in the world. It stands in a churchyard and the trunk is fully 15 feet in diameter.

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

☞Parties writing to advertisers will please mention that they saw their advertisement in Colman's Rural World.

DAIRY SALT.

BEST in the WORLD for DAIRY and CREAMERY purposes. Sold in bulk, barrels or sacks.

J. F. EWING, Agt.
Michigan Dairy Salt Co.,
105 N. Third St. SL. LOUIS, Mo.

SALT ONONDAGA F. F. *Table* and *Dairy Salt* The Purest, Strongest, Best and Cheapest Salt made. Warranted as pure as any. Triumphant everywhere. At Buffalo in the State test of '67; at the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange test, '75; at the Milwaukee Grand Union Dairy Exchange Fair '83, taking all the leading premiums and sweepstakes but one, tying its rival on that, over four foreign competitors. Sole manufacturers, the American Dairy Salt Co. L. Add'ss J. W. BARKER, Sec'y, Syracuse, N. Y

COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK With the Triumph Steam-Generator. It will save one-third to one-half of your feed. Send for circular T. Mention this paper.
Rice, Whitacre & Co., CHICAGO.

THE LITTLE GEM CREAMER

is without a rival for real merit, is the verdict of the many that are using it. It saves more labor; requires no ice; has double the milk capacity; is

THE Creamer for the Dairy IN ALL CLIMATES.

Send for circulars.

WAY & WOODRUFF MANUF'G CO., Geneseo, Ill.

THE Batcheller Barrel Churn. The Cheapest and Best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter Workers: also, all sizes Box Churns for creameries. All goods warranted as represented. 1 Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no ag't. Send for circulars to H. F. BACHELLER & SON, Rock Falls, Ill.

THE O.K. CHURN Makes the Best Butter. Has Improvements over THE BEST! Easy to clean, easy to operate. Will not wear out; cover castings will not break. Send for circular.
JOHN S. CARTER, Sole manufacturer, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
IMPORTED and HOME BRED.
500 TO SELECT FROM.

We have on hand and to arrive from quarantine 500 head of the Best Bred HOLSTEIN CATTLE to be found in America. They have moreover been selected and bred for their Milking Qualities. Come and see them and get the fresh plums of the herd.

J. W. STILLWELL & CO., Troy, O

SOUTHWESTERN CREAMERY ASSOCIATION,

HOLT & HALL, Proprietors,

Kansas City, Mo.

Pamphlets and Full Information Furnished

ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE THE ERECTION OF A CREAMERY,

or the formation of an Association looking to that end. Address as above.

DID YOU EVER THINK

THAT using poor Salt for butter and cheese was like using poor thread in making up good material into a garment. The difference in cost between using the best and the poorest Salt amounts to less than 1-30th of a cent per pound on butter, and 1-60th of a cent on cheese, and we have seen it make a difference of three cents per pound in quality.

When Higgin's Eureka Salt was first introduced many people naturally desired to wait and see results. In seven years it has carried off nearly all the honors, and it is now generally admitted that it compares with other Salt as refined sugar compares with raw sugar, and the Higgin process in Salt manufacture was as great an advance as the Bessemer process was in making steel.

IT ADDS MILLIONS EACH YEAR to the value of American dairy products, and the following figures show that this is appreciated by American butter and cheese makers who do not believe in the principle of using poor thread to make up good material.

HIGGIN'S "EUREKA" SALT.

IMPORTS OF HIGGIN'S "EUREKA" SALT FOR EIGHT YEARS.

1876	5,950 Sacks.	1880	117,000 Sacks.
1877	32,800 "	1881	142,000 "
1878	69,045 "	1882	154,000 "
1879	93,000 "	1883	197,000 "

FOR SALE BY SALT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

New York Office, 116 Reade St.
Chicago Office, 280 Michigan Ave.

THE HIGGIN EUREKA SALT CO., Liverpool, England.

O.K. CREAMERY

Has the largest cooling surface, takes less cooling material, takes less labor in operating it, and GIVES THE BEST RESULTS. Has a glass the whole depth of can that shows outside the condition of the milk without touching the Creamery, and can see the creamline the whole length in drawing off. It Raises all Cream between milkings. For circular address

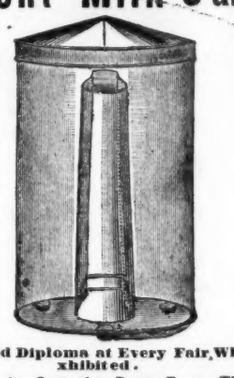
JOHN S. CARTER Sole Manufact'r, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Cooley Creamer

Saves in labor its entire cost every season. It will produce enough more money from the milk to Pay for itself every 90 days over and above any other method you can employ. Don't buy infringing cans from irresponsible dealers. By decision of the U. S. Court the Cooley is the only Creamer or Milk Can which can be used water sealed or submerged without infringement. Send for circular to

JOHN BOYD, Manufacturer, 199 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

HANEY'S
Patent Milk Can.

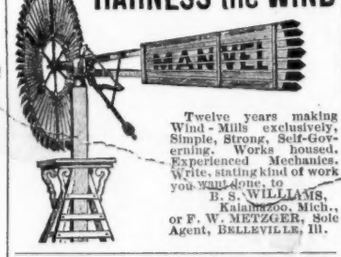


Received Diploma at Every Fair When xhibited.

It Pays to Get the Best Every Time

A full line of Creamery and Dairy Supplies always on hand. All goods warranted. Send for circular to HANEY & CAMPBELL, Bellevue, Iowa.

HARNESS the WIND

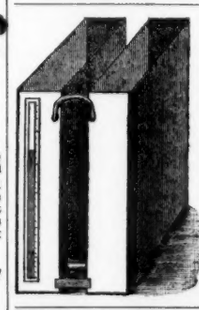


Twelve years making Wind-Mills exclusively. Simple, Strong, Self-Governing. Works housed. Experienced Mechanics. Write, stating kind of work you want done, to B. S. WILLIAMS, Kalamazoo, Mich., or F. W. METZGER, Sole Agent, BELLEVILLE, Ill.

THE KRIEBEL ENGINES Simplest first-class Engines Made. For farms, creameries, machine shops, printing offices, &c. Send for catalogue U. Mention this paper. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers Clover Hullers (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

THE Fairlamb System OF Gathering Cream. Send for Catalogue to Davis & Rankin, SUCCESSORS TO Davis & Fairlamb, DEALERS IN Creamery Supplies. 24 to 28 Milwaukee Av Chicago, Ill.



CHICAGO Creamer AND REFRIGERATOR BOX. The best Can in the world. It has 380 inches more cooling surface than any other Can. It will raise more cream than any other Can and work satisfactory at a higher temperature and in less time than what is necessary by any other process. We will test with any other can, and if we do not sustain our claim we will forfeit $100. Send for Circulars to SPERRECK & STOUT, 21 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dairying Apparatus.

Cheese Factory and Creamery outfits, Cheese and Creamery Vats, Cheese Presses, Creamery and Family Churns, Butter Workers, Salt, Coloring, Cheese and Butter Cloths, Butter Tubs and Boxes and everything used in Cheese Factory, Creamery or private dairy. Send for free copy of catalogue.

CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 284 Michigan St., CHICAGO.

RUSSELL & CO.'S ANNUAL. Just issued. Sent free to all interested in Improved Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Saw-Mills and Engines for Farm and Plantation use. Address RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, O.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples 10c. Maps free. Cut this out. Acme Novelty Co., Clintonville, Conn.

FARMERS' SAW MILL

A TEN HORSE POWER DRIVES IT. Send for Circulars to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRAIN YOUR FARM! The Cheapest Way to Produce good crop. FARM DRAIN TILE. Send for illustrated circular to S. MITCHELL & SONS, 20 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World. Get the ... ery package has our Trade ... marked Frazer's. SOLD ...

TURKISH ...

ESTABLISHMENT ... 311 N. Seventh St, Between O... GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D.

FOR LADIES.—Monday, Thursday mornings from 9 a. m. to ... FOR GENTLEMEN:—From 7 a. m. ... excepting the above hours for ladies. SUNDAYS:—Gents from 7 a. m. ... m.

The Laclede Hotel

St. Louis, Mo.

... is now in ... complete order, refurnished ... and reappointed. New ... plumbing, with ... Improvements ...

300 ROOMS FOR ...

Single or on-suite ...

FIRST CLASS ... Popular ...

GRISWOLD & ... Owners and Proprietors

New York 'Singer' Model Sewing Machine. ... A Corder, Ruffler, Tucker, Five Hemmers, Blind ... er, Thread Cutter, Needles, Oil and full outfit with each ... Guaranteed to be perfect. ... ranted 5 years. Don't pay double ... for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light ... with little noise. Handsome ... durable. Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free. GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MANHOOD RESTORED

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

DEBILITY of the Generative Organs ... quickly cured by the CIVIALE METHOD. Adopted in all the HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. Prompt return of VIGOR. Simple cases, $3 to $5. Severe cases, $8 to $12. Pamphlet Free. Civiale Remedial Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

Dr. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Homœopathic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. Dr. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every day shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies the great curative power, Dr. LUCAS has so arranged has treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the ... effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency (or ... capacity), Lost Manhood, Abuse of the System, ... tality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy of Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on ... Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. ... the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching ... not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from ... agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted ... endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on ... remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed ... Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time." ... side your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly ... stands your ailment, and who alone will know your case ... (Reproduction, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made ... drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of ... good standing in the social world, of prominence in the ... commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering ... fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during ... of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gase upon thy comp... or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! ... control the arm of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster ... could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the ... tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents ... anxious sister; let your mind wander back to the much ... counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are ... Though you may for the present fill your station in society, ... is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash ... leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—Jacob ... gotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate ... longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manfully. ... console yourself with the thought that Nature will help ... doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult Nature and ... Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ...

MIDDLE AGED MEN who are fast ... are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful folly ... who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder ... accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a ... deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small ... of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milky ... and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervousness ... ity and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of ... Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and ... restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. I will forfeit $1000 ... for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. ... views and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed ... not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description ... given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address ... Dr. W. H. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LAW, Patent Att'ys, Washington

GOLD WATCH FREE!

The publishers of the Poultry Keeper, the Popular Illustrated Poultry Paper devoted entirely to telling How to Make Poultry Pay, make the following liberal offer: The person telling us what two chapters in the Bible are alike, and where they can be found, before May 15th, will receive a Ladies Solid Gold Stem-winding Hunting Case Watch, worth $50.00. If we receive more than one correct answer, the second will receive our elegant Stem-winding Gentleman's Watch. The third a Hunting Case Solid Silver Watch. Every person must send 50 cents with their answer, for which they will receive a year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper, the best 16 page poultry paper in the world, in which the names of the successful winners will be published. If you will enclose 4c. extra and mention the paper this advertisement is in, you will receive two valuable books free, which sell for half a dollar. The New American Cook and the book Selections for Autograph and Writing Albums; or if you prefer Our New Book on Short Hand. Postage stamps taken. Address THE POULTRY KEEPER, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis Amusements.

The engagement of John T. Raymond at Pope's is a great success. "For Congress" is one of the richest political satires ever seen on the stage. Next week that pure and beautiful creation "Young Mrs. Winthrop" will be presented by the Madison Square Theatre Company.

"The Beggar Student," an exquisite comic opera, is running to large houses at the Opera House and it is an exquisite work. "Prince Methusalem" will be given Friday and Saturday nights. Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company.

At the Standard Theatre Kelly & Ryan's Star Company are giving a fine performance. The vaudeville of "Vacation" will be given next week.

M. B. Leavitt's Star Company is drawing well at the Olympic. "Hoop of Gold," a fine sensational drama, April 27th.

At the Peoples "Around the World in 80 Days" is being given to full audiences, and it is a grand spectacle. Murray & Murphy's "Summer Boarders" next week.

The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The receipts and shipments for the week ending Tuesday, April 1st, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Wednesday....	3398	8201	1651	282
Thursday.....	1995	4557	516	79
Friday.....	1064	3098	1870	241
Saturday.....	274	1000	880	146
Monday.....	2270	5072	3145	128
Tuesday.....	917	4625	1928	437
Total.....	9,918	26,553	9,990	1,313
Last week.....	10,648	22,167	7,511	1,053

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Wednesday....	2164	389	1155	144
Thursday.....	1030	2892	513	122
Friday.....	2391	3454	1867	144
Saturday.....	1807	1918	157	22
Monday.....	1250	2588	1360	210
Tuesday.....	151	1043	940	70
Total.....	8,793	12,284	5,992	712
Last week.....	6,831	11,108	5,598	737

It is claimed that the cattle losses in the Indian Nation last winter, ran as high as 20 per cent.

As a result of unrestricted trade, a Canadian steer fetches in Liverpool or Glasgow £3 a head more than his brother from the United States.

Parliamentary returns show that the total number of cattle, sheep and pigs reported to have died by the foot and mouth disease in Ireland in 1881, was 183,000; in 1882, 38,000; [illegible] 00. In Ireland the number in [illegible]

The number of hogs packed on the east, according to the Cincinnati [illegible] in 1883, was 255,000; in 1882, 275,000; in 1880, 190,000, and in 1879, [illegible] on this coast are small; those in San Francisco in 1883 averaging [illegible] lbs, and yielding 12½ pounds of [illegible]

[illegible] supply of swine the same paper [illegible] hts in round numbers to 93,186,000. The [illegible] prospect of serious trouble between Texas cattle men and the Land Board. [illegible] has been increased from 4 to 8 cents per acre.

Dr. Laws of Cornell University, the most eminent veterinary surgeon in this country, together with Dr. Holcomb and members of the sanitary Commission are at Neosho Falls [illegible] investigating the cattle disease in [illegible]

[illegible] are quoted at Chihuahua, [illegible] cece, 25c for hind quarters [illegible] quarter. The pelt is [illegible] w is realized $1 to [illegible]

[illegible] Louis market at [illegible] ern shippers is mostly for [illegible] buyers have given notice [illegible] effect. Shippers to this market will [illegible] themselves accordingly.

[illegible] stock yards company is being organized at Pittsburg, to compete with the Liberty stock yard company.

A miniature bullock three years old, 10 hands high and weighing 590 lbs., was sold to Harley Jones, superintendent of the National Yards at 6c per lb. last week. This unique specimen of the animal kingdom was perfectly shaped about the body, but the head was out of proportion, and the legs bowed, half the natural length gave it a decidedly comical appearance.

W. A. Graham, of Montgomery county, was on the market the fore part of the week with a load of hogs of the Chester White variety, which averaged 286 lbs., and brought the highest price of the week, $6.20 per 100 lbs. They were remarkable for their uniformity of weight and size, being only 11 months old.

Dinn and Cassidy's weekly letter has the following as regards sheep shipments from Texas: Mr. Blakeslee was in again on Monday with 7 cars of 88 lb Texas sheep, which we bought at 4½c. In this connection we wish to [illegible] some of the public press to rights. It is [illegible] by some that it costs over a dollar a head to ship sheep from Texas to this market. This is a mistake, and we cite the above sale as a fair sample; the 7 cars of sheep were shipped from Abilene, Tex. The expense is divided as follows: Freight and charges to St. Louis, $504; yardage here, $62.-[illegible]; hay, $5.25; corn, $7; commission, $35; total, $614.61, or, less than 78 cents per head; this includes all charges, except Mr. B.'s personal expenses. The bunch weighed 70,150 pounds, [illegible] 4½c. equals $3,156.75, less $614.61 expense, leaves $2,542.14 net proceeds, or a little over [illegible].20 per head, net.

The same letter contains the following: [illegible] one little idea of the volume of business that these yards may be formed by the following single item: Mr. Mike Burns, buying for C. Eastman, bought and shipped out of the yards, this week, 100 cars of cattle; he is one of an army of buyers stationed [illegible]

CATTLE—With large receipts from the very west the general cattle market has been in very healthy condition throughout the entire week and although advices were by no means encouraging at any time, values in all grades, and especially butchers and heavy well matured cattle of all kinds were strong at an advance. Trade started out under favorable auspices and the movement was uniformly active under a brisk demand. The arrivals fortunately for buyers were of a poor average quality with quite a respectable sprinkling of choice which holders had no trouble in getting rid of at prices ranging from $6.45@6.65. Other transfers to eastern and interior buyers being made at $6.05@6.35 for 1,200 lbs, $5.62@6.05 for 1,100 and $5.35@5.70 for 1,000. Butchers stuff held up remarkably well, better even than the best grades of shipping cattle and holders obtained the top of the market from the opening to the close. This was owing to the general scarcity of suitable grades and the strong competition by interior shippers. Steers of 800 lbs and over easily brought $5.12½@5.25 and those ranging 900 to 1,000 lbs $5.25@5.45. Cows, and heifers were scarce and held very firm at quotations. Texas cattle also were noticable by their absence, but some good southwest cattle were received and sold from $5.30@5.60 for steers averaging 900 to 1,150 lbs. Stock and feeding continues quiet and in small supply a few only selling at $5.15@5.50 for native feeders, and $4.60@4.70 for southwest stockers. Bulls were steady and cows with calves in demand at quotations:

The market continues strong with an active demand from all classes of buyers, and values firmly sustained at the figures published below. St. Louis has been and is at present, the highest market in the country, a fact that is acknowledged by all, and notwithstanding the poor condition of all other markets holds up strongly.

Exporters	$6 35 @ 6 75
Good to heavy steers	6 00 @ 6 35
Light to fair steers (grasses)	5 40 @ 5 75
Common to medium nat. steers	5 00 @ 5 25
Fair to good Colorado steers	5 00 @ 6 25
Southwest steers	4 40 @ 5 75
Light to good stockers	3 50 @ 4 50
Fair to good feeders	4 50 @ 5 00
Native cows and heifers	4 00 @ 4 50
Scalawags of any kind	2 75 @ 3 50
Cornfed Texas steers	4 50 @ 5 75
Milch cows with calves	23 00 @50 00
Veal calves	6 00 @13 00

HOGS.—The receipts for the week now in course of review were quite liberal, but not quite up to those received the week previous, and were without much, if any improvement in the general quality, the bulk of the arrivals consisting of low grades. A more healthy tone marked the trade, however, at the start, and, although weakness was developed later, the fluctuations were by no means great and, as a whole, prices were very well sustained, considering the great dullness into which trade dropped during the week. On the opening day a good trade was had, but at a reduction of 10 to 15c. All classes of buyers were present and the arrivals, which were quite liberal, were wholly disposed of before the close, packers paying $5.35@5.85 for common mixed to good, $5 50@5 70 for Yorkers, $5@5 30 for pigs and $5 85@6 20 for butchers to selected. Thursday was a day of unexampled dullness, and yet values were without any marked change; packers paying $5 55@5 85, Yorkers $5 35@5 70, and butchers $5 80@6 10. Friday trade was again slow, and prices favored buyers; Yorkers bringing $5 35@5 75, and butchers $5 80@6 10, while pigs sold all the way from $5 80@6 10. On Saturday business was fair and prices without any further weakness; Packers selling at $5 40@5 80, Yorkers $5 40@5 50, butchers $5 80@6 15. Monday the market opened active, but soon weakened under unfavorable advices and values were easier at $5 40@5 80 for packing, $5 25@5 60 for Yorkers, and $5 80@6 10 for butchers.

Market to-day unsettled and movement slow; prices controlled by buyers, and the few transfers made were at lower prices than prevailed the day previous. We quote: Common to good mixed packing $5 40 to $5 75, Yorkers $5 75 to $6 00, butchers to selected $5 45 to $5 50, pigs $4 50@5 00.

SHEEP—The market has been slow all the week and prices in buyers' favor. Strictly good wooled sheep will sell readily, but common or medium are slow at any price. Buyers, and especially eastern, prefer clipped sheep at correspondingly lower prices. The difference between the two being from 75c to $1 per hundred. We quote: Common at $3 50@3 70, fair to good $4 74 to $5 50, choice to fancy $5 60@6 00, clipped $4 00@5 00.

Horses and Mules.

There is but little change to note in the horse market. Offerings were fair and not quite equal to the demand. All grades offered found sale and at satisfactory prices, Texas ponies are now coming in and likewise find sale at from $20@65 per head, according to quality. The mule market ruled fairly active. Good, smooth, heavy mules in steady inquiry and bring quotations. Thin and common mules dull.

HORSES.

Heavy draft	$150@225
Drivers	125@200
Streeters	125@140
Southern, fair to extra	175@125
Saddlers	125@175
Plugs	50@ 75
Cavalry	120@140

MULES.

13 to 13½ hands, 4 to 8 years old	60@ 90
14 to 14½ hands, 4 to 8 years old	85@ 95
15 to 15¼ hands, 4 to 8 years old	110@120
15½ hands, 4 to 8 years old	125@135
15½ to 16 hands, 4 to 8 years old, extra	150@190
Old plugs	40@125

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet but firm with an advance on fancy and extra fancy, which have been very scarce and wanted; all other grades were well sustained but without quotable change. The demand has been mostly on local account with only a small southern and shipping movement. We quote: Extra fancy $5 30@5 60; fancy $5 10@5 20; choice $4 60@4 75; family $4 10@4 20; xxx $3 60@3 70; xx $3 20@3 35; x $2 90@3 05; superfine $2 65@2 70; fine $2 35@2 40.

WHEAT—Received into elevators during week 89,700 bushels; withdrawn 70,561 bushels. Under favorable advices further strength was added to prices in the speculative market so that they ran up quite sharply. The advance was not maintained, however, prices gradually settling down and closing with a pressure to sell. May selling off ¾c at $1 08⅞, and June at $1 06⅞. For July sales were made at 96@96½, year 92¾@93¼, and August 94⅛. The spot offerings were very scarce especially grades, and the little offered held very stiffly. Most of the city millers are now shut down as they claim they cannot run at the present prices. Closing prices were $1 08¼@1 10½ for No. 2 red, $1 02 bid for No. 3 do, 86 bid for No, 4, and 65 bid for rejected.

CORN.—Received into elevators during week, 197,915 bushels; withdrawn, 464,833 bushels. Favorable reports, together with the strength shown by wheat and light receipts helped the option market by strengthening the feeling, improving the demand, lessening the seller's offers and finally putting up prices. The close was however weak, the decline in wheat and lower markets elsewhere, eased prices off. May ranging from 48½@48¾c; June from 49⅞@49½c; July sold at 51½@50⅞c; August, 52½@52⅜c and year 44 bid. The cash market was generally higher. Sales were mainly to order buyers, outside of round lots taken for export. The close was firm but prices unsettled at 48¼@49c. for No. 2 mixed; 56¼@56½ for No. 2, while do. rejected do. had 54½ bid; new do. 55 bid; rejected, 46@47; new mixed, 47 bid, and no grade 43 bid.

OATS—Received into elevators during week 173,366 bushels. Withdrawn 126,343 bushels. The option market closed dull and through year sold at 27¼ or ⅛c higher, May was off ⅛c at 33⅜ bid. There was little inquiry for cash as the order demand was light and local feeders supplied. Prices weak, No. 2, at 34⅛c and 33⅜ bid, rejected 34 bid.

BUTTER—Market almost bare of stock, having been pretty well cleaned up Saturday. Demand fair; prices, however, were easy, yet not quotably lower. Fresh creamery sells at from 18c to 33c—stale less; fresh dairy at from 22@24c for choice to 27@28c for selections of fancy; low to medium 8@10c to 15@18c; fair to choice ladle-packed at 19 to 20c, near-by country-make at 7@16c.

ELGIN, ILL., April 21.—Butter took quite a drop to-day. The approach of spring makes factory men more anxious to sell. Transactions were quite large on the board of trade one thousand and twenty pounds selling on the call alone, at twenty-eight to twenty-eight and a half cents, mostly at latter figures. Last week sales were made at thirty-one cents. Irregular sales were about seventy-five thousand pounds. Cheese sold at seven and a half to eight and a half cents.

EGGS—Receipts (48 hours) 1,557 pkgs. Offerings inadequate; prices higher and advancing; with sales mainly at 12½@13c; lots in irregular pkgs ¼@1c ⅊ doz. less. Goose eggs sold at 25c.

CHEESE—In fair request and steady. Full cream 12@15c, prime to choice part skim 9@9½c, inferior at 3c for low to 6@7c for fair.

LIVE POULTRY—Offerings light, demand proportionate and prices unchanged. Sales: We quote: Chickens—cocks $3, mixed $3 25@3 50, choice to fancy hens $3 75@4; turkeys $10@15; geese $3@4 plucked, $1 50@5 feathered; ducks $3@3 50; spring chickens scarce—small dull at $3@3 50, large-sized in demand at $5@6.

GAME—Mallard ducks scarce and firm, teal slow; snipe steady. Sales: Ducks—mallard $2 75, teal $1 50, mixed $1. Snipe $1 selected; plover—sand pipers 25c, bull-heads 50c, large yellow-legged 70c.

GRASS SEEDS—Market steady on good grades Hungarian and millet, but slow and easy on inferior. Other seeds very quiet. We quote: German millet—clean bright 50@55c, fair 45@47½c, inferior less; common millet at 40@50; Hungarian at 50@57½; clover at $5 40@5 60; redtop 35@45@47 1-2; timothy $1@1 30. Sales 40 sks redtop at 42, small lot trashy clover at $5 40.

DRIED FRUIT—In light offering; fair demand and firm. We quote: Apples—fair 5¾@6c, prime 6¼@⅚c; evaporated at 7½@9½c. Peaches—mixed and fair halves 5¾@6c, prime halves 6¼@⅚c; wormy, very dark, etc., less. Sales small lot apples and peaches at quotation and 7 sks., blackberries at 13c.

POTATOES—Again lower, weak and dead dull, demand being limited, while receipts were free, accumulating, and included much inferior and undesirable stock, choice burbank alone excepted, which were in the better request than anything else, and pretty well sustained. Near-by growth went a begging at 15@20c; Northern quiet 25@30c. Sales: Eastern in bulk and del.—1 car peerless and 1½ cars rose at 35c, 1 car rose at 36c, 1 do at 37½c, 3 cars burbank at 42½c, also 1 car bulk ajax at 32½ del.

ONIONS—Easier receipts larger. Prime quotable at 75c@90c ⅊ bu., $2@2 25 ⅊ bbl; sprouted soft, damp, etc., dull at much lower prices. Sale: 70 bbls red at $2 25 ⅊ bbl.

NEW POTATOES—Slow and easy at range of $5@6 50 ⅊ bbl and $1 25@1 50 ⅊ box top rate for choice large peerless.

NEW ONIONS—Bermuda dull at $1 50 per bu box.

CABBAGE—California in fair request at 4@4½c ⅊ lbs; New Orleans sold from $5 to $6 ⅊ crate, according to condition.

STRING BEANS—Sales of fresh green at $2 50@3 and wax at $2 75@3 ⅊ box.

GREEN PEAS—None but stale (held-over) stock offered, which was dull at 50c to $1 ⅊ box; choice fresh salable at $1 50@1 75.

CUCUMBERS—Quiet at 75c to $1 ⅊ doz.

SQUASH—Slow at 40c to 75c ⅊ doz as in size.

BEETS—New scarce and steady at $6 to $7 ⅊ bbl.

CARROTS—New Southern salable at $3 50 ⅊ bbl; old dull at $1 75 ⅊ bbl on orders.

TURNIPS—Quote new Southern at $2 50@3 ⅊ bbl. Old on orders $1 75 ⅊ bbl.

TOMATOES—Choice sound Bermuda in fair demand at $1@1 25 ⅊ peck box.

CELERY—Sales of new Southern at 45c doz.

STRAWBERRIES—Slow owing to unseasonable weather; offerings moderate and condition fair. Sales of Mississippi Wilson and Charleston at $8 to $10 per 6-gal. case; Louisiana at $3 to $4 per 3-gal case.

HEMP SEED—Scarce and firm at $2@2 25. Russian worth $2.

HONEY—Demand light, and sales only in a peddling way. Comb at 14c to 16c—choice white clover 18c; strained and extracted at 6@7c in bbls to 9@10 in cans.

WHITE BEANS—Easy, country range from $1 for low, to $2@2 25 for prime; Eastern (jobbing from store only)—at $2 45@2 50.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1 60 on basis of pure for crushing.

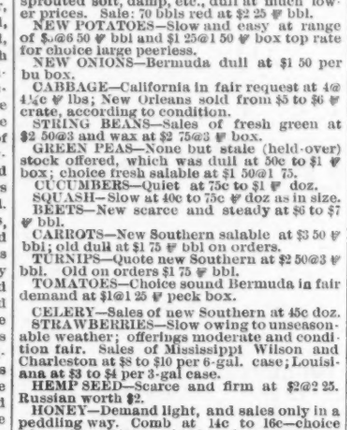
CASTOR BEANS—Firm at $2 50 for prime.

SORGHUM—In light demand. Fair 24—26c; prime 28@30c.

WOOL—New clip in demand and firm, especially bright, clean, well-handed fleeces. Receipts light thus far, but steadily increasing. We quote: New tub-washed—Choice 33@33½c, fair 32@32½; dingy and low 28@29c. Unwashed—Choice medium 23½@24c, fair 22@22½c, quarter blood combing 21@22c, light fine 18@20c, heavy fine 14@16c; Kansas—choice medium 21@22c, light fine 17@18, heavy do 13@16c; Texas—choice medium spring clip 21@22c. Burry, black and cotted 3@10 per cent. less. Old quiet; quotable at about 1c per pound higher than new.

We have just seen the new descriptive circular of the Porter Iron Roofing Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is very handsome and contains the best of testimonials from every State and Territory. This company is the largest manufacturers of Iron Roofing and Corrugated Iron in the United States. Send for circular. tf

ROSES FOR $1.00.



20,000 ROSE PLANTS ON HAND.

Send For our 64-Page Pamphlet.

Plants guaranteed to arrive in good condition when sent by express.

C. Young & Sons, 1406 Olive St., St. Louis.

SEED CORN!

Dunton's Yellow Dent Seed Corn, $2.50 per bushel. Also Yankee Corn, selected in New England, $4.00 per bushel. For sale by

M. G. LEONARD & CO., Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.

IRISH JUNIPERS

Wanted: A few hundred or thousand IRISH JUNIPERS, of different sizes. Those having them to sell will state sizes and prices, and address, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Missouri.

TO NURSERYMEN.

I would like to make arrangements with a Responsible Nurseryman for the management of five or six men to sell nursery stock for fall delivery of 1884. Am a practical salesman and have experience in the handling of men.

W. P. MORSE, 522 Garrison Av., St. Louis, Mo.

A SPLENDID STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

1¾ Miles East of Ashley, Ill.

Containing 153 acres in farm, 20 acres timber land, plenty of stock water for all purposes, near one of the best markets in Southern Illinois. Improvements of the best, consisting of brick house 20x40 front, two stories, with cellar same size, ell 26x26 single story, barn 40x60 conveniently arranged for feeding and housing stock, other outbuildings necessary. Price $6,000; improvements cost $3,200. Also 80 acres prairie, 20 acres timber, a splendid wheat farm ¾ mile from former. Best land in neighborhood, price $3,000. Terms reasonable. Address the undersigned at Ashley, Ill.

G. W. CAMMACK.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF **PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.**

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

2 $156 SHONINGER ORGANS FREE!

Equal chance for all. One organ to be given West and one East of the Mississippi River. The publishers of "Home Cheer," (a 44 col. journal) to increase its circulation, offer said (2) organs free to the persons naming the shortest verse in the Old Testament before June 1st. If three or more send the correct answer, the first received from East and West will be awarded the organs. With your answer you must send 50 cents, (postal note or 2c. stamps) for which Home Cheer will be sent to you 6 months. Address HOME CHEER, New Haven, Ct. (For winner of last organ see May issue.)

FREE

Minneapolis

Ties the best bundles and uses least twine.
Has all of Appleby's latest improvements.
Easily managed and light on team.

Finest piece of machinery ever invented.
Arrangements for shifting very handy.
Requires little attention to keep in order.
Makes harvesting easy and pleasant.
Every purchaser fully satisfied.
Receives volumes of praise from farmers.
Saves grain, time and money.

Choking impossible with PACKER TRIP.
Handles bad and good grain alike.
Only Binder using DOUBLE PACKER TRIP.
Is strongly built and practical in working.
Can be run without expert help.
Extensively imitated, but equaled by none.

☞ Call on local agent, or send for Descriptive and Testimonial Circular to the Manufacturers.

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS, Minneapolis, Minn.

Binder

SOLDIERS or heirs send stamp for circular showing who is entitled to pensions, bounty, &c. L. C. WOOD, Box 34, Washington, D. C.

THE VICTORY WON

—AT THE—

Louisville Exposition!

It is with undisguised pride and satisfaction that we print below the award which we received at the Great Louisville Exposition, just closed at Louisville, Ky., giving us the

FIRST PRIZE and MEDAL

over all competitors. There were only three premiums given as follows:

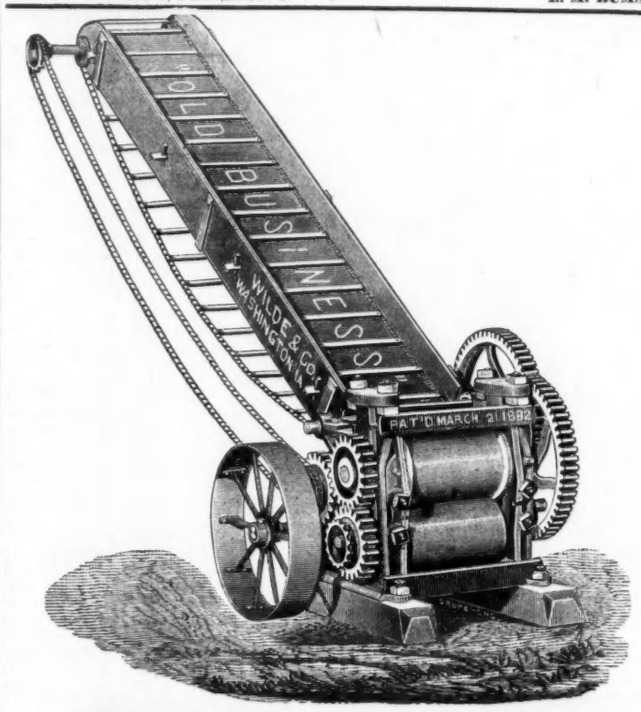
FIRST PRIZE—**A Medal.**
SECOND PREMIUM—**A Certificate of Award.**
THIRD PREMIUM—**A Diploma.**

We are awarded the FIRST PRIZE, competing with the best Harrows manufactured in the United States, including the Acme, several styles of Spring tooth, Randall, Long Dow, Iron Duke, several styles of reversible teeth, etc., seventeen in all. The trials in the field were thorough and of long duration. This award establishes in the most convincing manner our claims that the Thomas Harrow is unquestionably the best ever made. For descriptive circulars and price list address,

For references write the RURAL WORLD.

C. A. REITZ, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

L. M. RUMSEY, Manufacturing Co., Wholesale Agents, St. Louis, Mo.



WILDE'S OLD BUSINESS MILL.

FOLGER'S SELF-SKIMMING EVAPORATOR.

THE STRONGEST MILL MADE,

AND ADAPTED TO THE CRUSHING OF

CORN as well as to CANE.

—IS THEREFORE—

Of Use all the Year Round.

Our Self-Skimming Evaporator is known only to be appreciated throughout the West. Of the thousands now in use we have yet to hear of a single complaint of their PERFECT WORKING.

For fully Illustrated Catalogue address

Folger, Wilde & Co

Washington, Iowa.

ADDRESS YOUR ORDERS SIGN

BARR'S, (The largest exclusively Retail Store in America) offer to send Dry Goods, etc., by Mail or Express to any part of the United States, at St. Louis prices. If you want Goods or Samples, TRY THEM.

WM. BARR DRY GOODS Co. ST. LOUIS

OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, $200

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.

SMITH, MYERS & SCHNIER, 323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St., CINCINNATI, O.

Mention this Paper.

Fishing Nets,

—AND—

FISHING TACKLE.

Trammell, Hoop and Bird Nets always on hand. Send for Price List.

C. & F. CHENOT, No. 324 SOUTH MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, M

RUSHVILLE ROAD CARTS.

No. 3.

SULKY or SPEEDING CART,

This Cart is specially adapted to fast driving and training. It is neatly and strongly built; made to weigh from ninety to one hundred and ten pounds, and we claim it the best in the world. A. L. EDSON, Agt., 820 N. Eighth St., St. Louis Mo. Price, $60.00.

S. TOOMEY'S SONS,

Canal Dover, Ohio.

—Manufacturers of— ESTABLISHED 1854

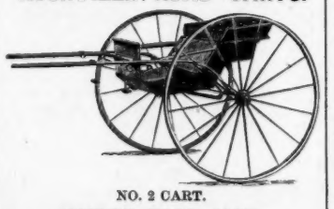
Carriages, ROAD and SPEED WAGONS.

Sulkies, Speed Pole Sulkies, Road Carts and HORSEMEN'S Pole Carts.

Neiswanger Bros., KANSAS CITY, MO., Western Agts.

Old Style Improved SULKY. Price $100.00. Boxing & Shipp'ng $4.

RUSHVILLE ROAD CARTS.



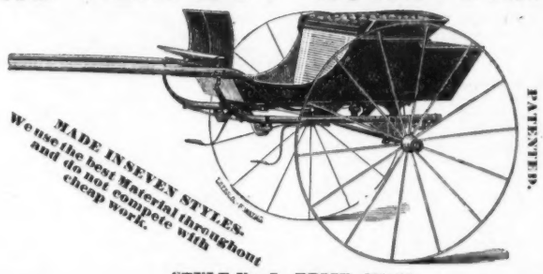
NO. 2 CART.

DOUBLE ROAD CART,

Wide enough to seat two persons; its weight is one hundred and fifty pounds; suitable for pleasure or business purposes. A. L. EDSON Agt., 820 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo. Price $55.00.

GOOD, cheap homes in Audrain, Boone, Calloway and Saline Cos., Mo. Goodrall roads, schools and churches. No debts; low taxes. J. P. Clark & Son, Mexico, Mo.

THE PERFECT ROAD CART.



STYLE No. 5. PRICE $55.00.

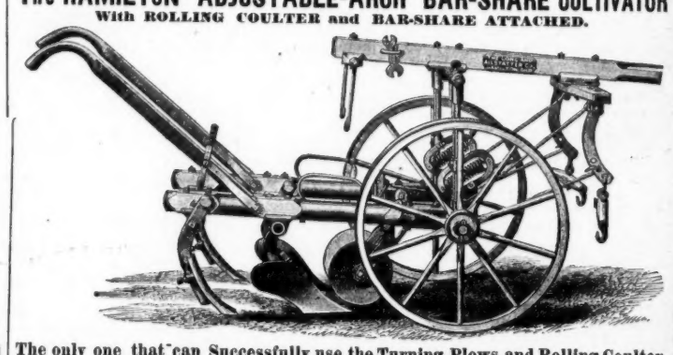
A Regular Side-bar Buggy on 2 wheels, made with or without Top. This cart is guaranteed to ride as easy as any four-wheeled buggy; to run one-half lighter. It is entirely free from horse motion. Our patent consists in the manner the shafts are connected to the vehicle, which not only relieves the cart from the jerkey horse motion, but also relieves the horse from the jar and jerk caused by the vehicle passing over rough roads. The shafts can also be adjusted to fit large or small horses. Over 1000 of these vehicles are now in use, and all pronounced to be the only perfect cart made. Correspondence solicited.

—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY—

L. B. JOHNS, - - - Fort Wayne, Ind.

The HAMILTON ADJUSTABLE-ARCH BAR-SHARE CULTIVATOR

With ROLLING COULTER and BAR-SHARE ATTACHED.



The only one that can Successfully use the Turning Plows and Rolling Coulter.

EQUAL DRAFT! DIRECT HITCH!

Plows Deep! Runs Steady! Is Easily Handled!

The Arch being adjustable, the Beams can be set at any distance apart and kept in direct line of draft, securing thereby a steady run and the BEST QUALITY OF WORK The Bar-Shares leaves the soil in best possible condition for favorable growth of the plant. It will plow closer to young corn, cultivate deeper and destroy weeds better than any other. Send for circular.

The LONG & ALLSTATTER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

Gay & Son,

Manufacturers Of Five Different kinds of

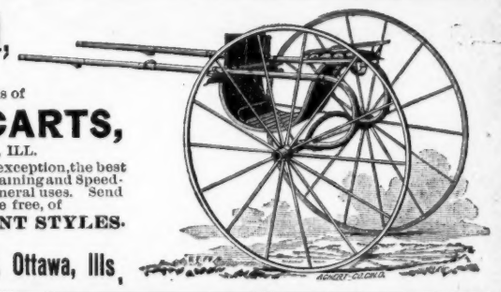
ROAD CARTS,

OTTAWA, ILL.

This Cart is, without exception, the best before the public for Training and Speeding purposes, or for general uses. Send for Prices and Catalogue free, of

FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES. For we can suit you.

GAY & SON, Ottawa, Ills.



STANDARD ZINC COLLAR PAD.

Over 2,300,000 of them have been used. They are the Most Durable and reliable Pads for sore necked horses or mules, ever produced; wear or weather has no effect on their Medicinal Properties. Our Late Improvement of side loops and straps makes them the best pads in use. They are self adjusting when the collar and hames come upon them. We solicit a trial. Manufactured by ZINC COLLAR PAD CO.,

For sale by all Saddlery Jobbers. Ask your harness maker for them. Buchanan, Mich.

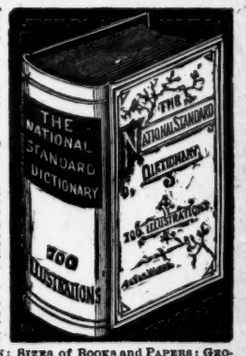
The Best $1. Dictionary In The World!

The National Standard Dictionary and Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge is a universal Hand Book for ready reference, handsomely illustrated, neatly printed from new plates, with plain type, on good paper, beautifully bound in English cloth, and ornamented with gold and black designs. **Price, $1.**

608 Pages. This book contains 608 pages, and is a pronouncing lexicon of the English language, to which is added an appendix of useful and valuable information, containing a compilation of facts for reference on various subjects, being an epitome of matters Historical, Statistical, Biographical, Political, Geographical, and of general interest.

40,000 Words. This Dictionary contains about 40,000 words, CORRECTLY SPELLED, PROPERLY PRONOUNCED, and EXACTLY DEFINED, this number being all the needed words found in the English language.

700 Illustrations. This valuable reference book contains 700 pictorial illustrations, representing BIRDS, ANIMALS, FISHES, INSECTS, PLANTS, FLOWERS, SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, perfectly showing hundreds of objects found in MECHANICS, MATHEMATICS, GEOMETRY, ARCHITECTURE, MILITARY, NAVAL, BOTANY, and the ANIMAL, VEGETABLE and MINERAL kingdoms, interspersed through 576 pages, in connection with the word and definition, showing at a glance what a thing is and means far better than the best word definition.



Mark This!! This book is a READY REFERENCE LIBRARY for READERS, WORKERS, THINKERS and WRITERS, and of incalculable worth to every class. Besides being a complete Dictionary with 700 illustrations, it contains CONCISE, IMPORTANT and CORRECT ARTICLES on the following subjects, viz.:—ABBREVIATIONS in common use. A full table of SYNONYMS, the greatest value to those who would write and speak smoothly and correctly. A BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER, containing date of birth and death of the FAMOUS PERSONAGES OF HISTORY, ART, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, RELIGION and POLITICS, from the earliest known times to the present. This information alone is worth the price of the book Also, FOREIGN WORDS and PHRASES; AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES; SOBRIQUETS given to AMERICAN STATES, &c.; TABLES OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES; TABLES OF METRIC SYSTEM; MARKS and RULES for PUNCTUATION; DIVISIONS of TIME; SIMPLE RULES for SPELLING; USE of CAPITAL LETTERS; PARLIAMENTARY RULES and USAGES; VALUABLE INFORMATION for BUSINESS MEN; SIZES of BOOKS and PAPERS; GEOGRAPHICAL STATISTICS; CENSUS of PRINCIPAL CITIES, &c.; DISTANCE TABLES; COINAGE TABLES; and various other information.

You Need It! This book is invaluable to every one who would UNDERSTAND what he is daily called upon to READ, SPEAK and WRITE. It is a BOOK to be CONSULTED EVERY DAY, very USEFUL and NECESSARY. You cannot afford to be without it. It is superior to all other low-priced Dictionaries. We guarantee it will please you. If you cannot afford to pay *twelve dollars* for a Webster, you certainly can afford one *dollar* for a book to take the place of it.

Pure Cane Seed. 300 bushels Early Amber, Link's Hybrid, Early Golden; three pounds by mail, $1. For larger quantities prices on application. Address EDWIN SANDY, Greenleaf, Kas.

50c. to $2.00 per hour at home. No peddling. No humbug. The Secret revealed and 15 samples worth $5 for 10c. (Name this paper). Add'ss H. E. Slayton, Montpelier, Vt.

BEATTY PIPE ORGAN 2 Blow Pedals, 25 Stops, in perfect order, warranted only $49.75, Parlor, Chapel and Cottage Organs, at Bargains Pianofortes Grand, Square & Upright, for $250.00 worth $1,000. ☞ Order immediately or send for Circular. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.